



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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26 July 1990**

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Cameroon

President Biya on Economic Crisis, Censorship

AB2507185590 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Excerpts] President Paul Biya's just-ended official visit to France is still in the news. This visit enabled the head of state to discuss bilateral cooperation issues with French authorities, especially economic and financial issues. This can be seen in the composition of the head of state's delegation and in the topics discussed during his meeting with French officials, namely economic and financial questions. For a first assessment of this visit, we have on the line to Paris our special correspondent, Charles Mendougou:

[Begin Mendougou recording] I think that there are two major concrete results. First, France will provide substantial aid to Cameroon, as it did with Gabon. It will also use its influence at the IMF to help renew dialogue between Cameroon and this institution in order to sign a second financial agreement. As you know, Cameroon cannot pursue its economic recovery program without this agreement. This is because all bilateral and multilateral creditors want this agreement to be signed since it is a certificate of good behavior for Cameroon. This enables any investor to come and help in our recovery effort.

Second, as you noticed in reports by Cameroon Radio and Television network journalists on this trip, French authorities support Cameroon's approach to the gradual establishment of democracy in the country. [end recording] [passage omitted]

During an interview with Radio Monte Carlo, the head of state outlined new measures likely to help overcome the economic crisis. This is what he said:

[Begin Biya recording] You spoke of tourism. Since the national soccer team, the Indomitable Lions, made Cameroon known, many people want to visit Cameroon. This will once again be an opportunity to promote the tourism industry. I have already created a Ministry of Tourism as an additional foreign exchange earning sector. The other sector is the mining sector, especially the oil sector. We have signed new agreements with oil companies, and we hope that with the many incentives provided in these agreements, other companies will be further involved in the exploration of our country's substratum and, perhaps, discover more important oil fields. This is the second sector we must promote. There is also a so-called informal sector that has been developing—community contributions, a sort of parallel economy. We have been encouraging it because it has a promising future. In any case, tourism and mineral exploration are two major new promising sectors. [end recording] [passage omitted]

It must also be noted that during his interview with French journalist Yves Mourousi of Radio Monte Carlo, one question concerned the press and censorship in

Cameroon. President Paul Biya was straightforward in his answer. The head of state said that censorship will be considerably eased in the country, although it will not disappear totally. The announcement on the ease of censorship in Cameroon by President Paul Biya was warmly welcomed and had a positive impact. In reality, Cameroonians have noticed that for some time now, censorship has been gradually eased in the country. We understand the wind of liberalism blowing in the country under President Biya's regime has found a favorable response in media circles with the growing number of new independent papers. We cannot try to list the existing publications, but we can say that there are about 10 of them, some of which are well known for their daring headlines and articles.

We must, however, say that press freedom, liberalization, and so on do not signify licentiousness and absence of restraint. In the name of freedom of the press and expression, no one has the right to use papers to attack and abuse his fellow citizens, much less the authorities. Therefore, we will stress the word "ease" used by President Paul Biya in his interview. In this context, this word has full significance and dimension, because nowhere in the world do organizations and institutions operate without any censorship or restrictions at all. Let us not be mistaken: Even in the oldest democratic countries of the world, discreet but efficient censorship is practiced. [passage omitted]

Gabon

Legislative Elections To be Fought Individually

AB2407132690 Dakar PANA in English 1146 GMT
24 Jul 90

[Text] Libreville, 24 July (AGP-GAB/PANA)—The Gabonese prime minister, Mr. Casimir Oye-Mba, declared Monday in Libreville that the forthcoming legislative elections in the central African nation will be fought on an individual basis before the definitive legalisation of all political parties whose exact number is not yet known.

Responding to worries expressed by certain politicians about the prevailing political situation in Gabon, Oye-Mba explained that the legalisation of political parties was non-existent because these have been authorised to operate until the end of the year.

President Omar Bongo said some time back that the exact number of political parties would be determined by the performance of each political association in the forthcoming legislative elections.

Commenting on the call for international observers, Oye-Mba said this might be interpreted as a denial of our sovereignty.

Oye-Mba, who was holding discussions with members of the follow-up committee set up to examine the acts of the

National Consultative Conference, also heard complaints about the access of political movements to the media.

Other issues discussed included the extension of the state of siege in Ogooue Province of western Gabon, the financing of political parties, lack of material for printing national identity cards and the non-involvement of opposition experts in the drawing up of a new electoral code.

Zaire

UNITA's Savimbi Ends Visit, Departs 24 Jul

EA2507200790 Bukavu Domestic Service in French
0430 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], who visited Zaire for [words indistinct] hours and who was received in Goma, northern Kivu, by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic, left Kinshasa yesterday. As he was leaving, Jonas Savimbi declined to make any statement.

It will be noted that last Monday, he held discussions with Mobutu Sese Seko, who is the main mediator in the Angolan conflict, on the progress of the situation in Angola. The UNITA chief also briefed Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on the details of the peace process and the efforts that are still to be made. The differences between the Angolan Government and UNITA are diminishing after the talks in Lisbon, Portugal.

* New Press, Prelates Openly Criticize Regime

90AF0305A Brussels LE SOIR in French
26 Jun 90 p 7

[Article by Colette Braeckman: "Strange Springtime for the Press"]

[Text] Journalists are no longer afraid to defend the public interest, even if it means challenging the government...

The journalistic insurrection began last May when television reporters sent the minister of information a letter describing their dilemma: "The journalist," they wrote, "feels abandoned by everyone: the authorities, who do not guarantee his safety but keep track of what he says, and the people, who think he deliberately puts out hogwash."

Of the 38 who signed the letter, which also complained about the low salaries of journalists, 14 have been silenced or sacked. The weekly L'ANALYSTE called it the "babelization of national television...." ANALYSTE described the new look of the press this way: on the one hand the official press, which "for better or worse continues to explain and orchestrate the government's various denials," and on the other the growing field of private sector journals.

The latter leapt at the liberalization announced by the Third Republic, giving extensive coverage to the events at Lumumbashi as soon as the official silence was broken.

For example, the fortnightly LE POTENTIEL published in its 13 June edition the investigative report filed by its special correspondent in Shaba. A remarkably detailed report, which began like this: "The ransom demanded for the return of the Republic of Zaire to a democratic system is unbearable. Already the cost must be reckoned in terms of human lives, the number of which is as yet difficult to determine, given the strategy and tactics used to scare off even the most audacious."

The POTENTIEL journalist investigated the Gecamines-South Hospital at Lumumbashi, questioned the governor, and described the air of tragedy that prevails in the chief city of Shaba, where the military are ubiquitous. POTENTIEL also calculated the cost of the regional mourning period decreed in Lumumbashi, which entailed work stoppages at GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company] facilities.

Liberated Weeklies

Two private weeklies, LA SEMAINE and UMOJA, have also entered the lists. SEMAINE has asked a number of impertinent questions, raising "questions and disturbing coincidences," and publishing the full text of witnesses' accounts and open letters.

But UMOJA is not taking a back seat to anyone when it comes to eyewitness reports and editorials: in its 2 June edition, it urged members of parliament to conduct a thorough investigation: "Accustomed to being a rubber stamp during the Second Republic, the parliament doubtless failed to realize it was responsible for watching over the lives and interests of the sovereign people." "By getting to the truth of the matter," UMOJA concludes, "the honorable deputies will have shown that they are patriots, that not even big bribes can get them to recant."

After publication of the parliamentary inquest, UMOJA wrote, even more caustically: "Instead of playing second banana as it is now doing, the National Assembly should have seized on the issue from the moment the first rumors leaked out, and demanded explanations from the government..."

The editorialist continued: "The third problem, not mentioned or clarified, is the fact that all security forces are directly responsible to the president. Thus the question must be raised whether the president—who keeps abreast of every little rumor that hits the streets—really knew nothing at all about what was happening, and what was perpetrated, in Lumumbashi. If it turns out that he was completely ignorant of what was happening until news of the scandalous events was broadcast abroad, then the president was bypassed and failed to exercise any leadership.

"But what if, on the contrary, it turns out that the president, the man who preaches unity and proclaims himself opposed

to tribalism, gave his personal benediction to the commission of these irreparable actions?" After criticizing the governor, the editorial concludes: "It is just as if the government did everything possible, right up to the very end, to try to establish the innocence of the greatest criminal in the history of the Second Republic."

Bishops' Statement

Thirteen bishops, members of the Zairian bishops' conference, issued a rather strong statement to "Catholic Christians and men of good will." The prelates first of all described the disappointment and bitterness of their compatriots at the "retreat from the new initiatives" of 24 April, the "decay of the socio-economic fabric," and in particular the very distressing living conditions endured by the students. But above all, with regard to Lumumbashi, they denounced the tardiness with which the Zairian Government has reacted, and the "tribalization" and "militarization" of the campuses.

"It is unacceptable for the campuses to be infiltrated by a handful of so-called students whose academic life actually revolves around informing," wrote the bishops, who demanded an airing of all the facts. The prelates also called urgently for the "establishment of a much more democratic political system in order to rebuild a climate

of trust between the people and their leaders," pointing out that "no one has the right to arrogate to himself the leadership of the country."

Meanwhile, Karl I Bond, ex-minister of foreign affairs, who recently founded the "party of independent republicans" and has long been considered a "friend of Belgium," strongly criticized the decisions his government has taken in regard to Belgium. He termed the retaliatory measures "regrettable and detrimental" and said they would have "incalculable" consequences.

Karl I Bond is in an ideal position to assess the deplorable effects the Goma decisions will have on the "decisionmakers" at the IMF. Mr. Mushobekwa, his successor, was still in France when his government decided to "punish" the Belgians; one wonders how he felt about that. Karl I Bond, a native of the Shaba region, also criticized the decision to hold the 30 June anniversary celebration in Lumumbashi.

In Belgium, the leadership of the various parties—the PSC [Christian Social Party], PS [Socialist Party], FDF [Democratic Front of Brussels French Speakers] and Volksunie—supported the government's position and called for the democratization of Zaire. At the national level, Mr. Eyskens, who wanted to bring up the case of Zaire in Dublin, is not alone in his views...

Ethiopia

Rebels Turn Back UN Relief Ship at Mitsiwa

AB2507222690 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT
24 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Nairobi, July 24 (AFP)—Ethiopian rebels have refused to allow a U.N.-chartered boat into the northern port of Mitsiwa, which fell to the rebels in February, a World Food Programme (WFP) official said Tuesday. The secessionist Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) had failed to authorize a boat carrying four U.N. experts to enter Mitsiwa, which has been closed to relief efforts since the rebels captured it, said the official, contacted at the WFP's Rome headquarters by telephone from here.

The experts were to have assessed the condition of the port in a bid to reopen it for food shipments to victims of famine and civil war.

Ethiopian Government forces have repeatedly bombed the Red Sea port, but according to Western diplomats in Addis Ababa it is still useable. [passage omitted]

The EPLF has been shelling Asmara airport, but two Hercules C130 planes are delivering 160 tonnes of food a day in United Nations sponsored aircraft, diplomats in Addis Ababa said. Convoys of trucks are getting another 500 tonnes of food a day through to the northern province of Tigray held by rebels of Ethiopia's other main rebel group, the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF).

Some 660,000 tonnes have been delivered or promised by donors, leaving a shortfall of more than 225,000 tonnes. [passage omitted]

* CPDC Announces Coffee Development Plans

90AF0366A Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 30 Jun 90 pp 1, 6

[Article by Berhanu Legesse: "Corporation Enhances Production Efficiency"]

[Text] The Coffee Plantation and Development Corporation is making vigorous efforts to step up coffee development thereby contributing to the overall national economic growth. The corporation is striving to expand new state coffee farms, to introduce modern production and processing technology and to produce coffee in quality and quantity so as to increase foreign currency earnings.

This was disclosed by Comrade Berhanu G/Mariam, Deputy Manager of Coffee Plantation Development Corporation (CPDC) in an exclusive interview with the *Ethiopian Herald*.

Comrade Berhanu said that CPDC carries out its operation through its enterprises or projects which include Limmu Coffee Plantation Development Enterprises in Illubabor Administrative Region, Bebeke Coffee Plantation Development Project and Teppi Coffee Plantation

Development Project in Kaffa Administrative Region. In addition to this, he said, CPDC runs the Arba Gugu Coffee farms in Arssi Administrative Region Chalalake grain farm which produces grains for workers' food supply in Illubabor Administrative Region.

The total size of farm land that the corporation prepared for coffee plantation this year is about 2,829 hectares said Comrade Berhanu, adding that the number of coffee seedlings raised to be prepared for this size of land is 12,380,000. This amount of raised coffee seedlings this year makes the corporation perform 11 percent above the target plan which was first intended to raise 11,115,000 coffee seedlings, noted Comrade Berhanu.

Comrade Berhanu noted that the corporation this year produced 33,081 quintals of total coffee production of which 75 percent are the washed coffee from its three enterprises; the production is increased in comparing with the total coffee production which was 14,346 quintals in 1983 and 26,084 quintals in 1988.

The total amount of washed coffee in this year is raised to 75 percent from 39 percent and 21 percent in 1982 and 1989 respectively, he added.

In order to provide services and social amenities for all its employees, the corporation managed to build 29 clinics, 18 kindergartens, 12 schools, 17 libraries, 8 workers' club, 9 bakeries, 19 cooperative shops, 27 grain mills and 6 vegetable hops, enumerated Comrade Berhanu.

The corporation is also engaged in other construction works in that it constructs the total of 67.4 km roads inside the coffee farmland, he said, adding that this raises the length of the previously constructed road to 344 kms. It also accomplished repair work on 79 kms length in Bebeke area, it was learnt.

Regarding side-line development, the corporation carries out the production of various spices, honey, fruits and vegetables, he stated adding that to avoid the problem of food supply for the workers of the corporation, the corporation produced 38,300 quintals of maize this year from 1,200 hectares of land.

The present total number of permanent employees in the corporation is 8,671. It also has 17,561 temporary workers.

Comrade Berhanu further pointed out that the CPDC has close working relationships with other corporations, agencies and other governmental organizations and institutions.

Comrade Berhanu finally said that the corporation has a plan to raise the coffee production in quantity and quality in order to increase the foreign currency earnings. The corporation has also a plan to increase and expand the scope of various development projects after the completion of the studies as well as to improve the labour productivity of the workers and to strengthen side-line activities like spice and oil palm projects, he concluded.

Kenya

Foreign Minister Criticizes Western Attitude

EA2507172690 Nairobi KNA in English 1228 GMT
25 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 25 July (KNA)—The Kenyan Government has the prior responsibility of maintaining peace, security and stability in the country, and cordial relations with the rest of the continent. This was said by the minister for foreign affairs and international co-operation, Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah, when he received the director of UNEP [UN Environmental Program], Dr. Mustafa Tolba, in his office today. Mr. Ayah therefore assured all foreigners working in Kenya that there was no reason to feel insecure.

The minister said that it was unfortunate that people are using the unprecedented riots to tarnish Kenya's name. He added that it seems to be an attitude in some parts of the Western world that nothing good ever happens in Africa. [passage omitted]

Relations With Uganda Said Normalized

EA2507131690 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
25 Jul 90 p 3

[Article by Eric Shimoli: "Kenya, Uganda Ties 'Back To Normal'"]

[Excerpt] The relations between Kenya and Uganda, which have been turbulent ever since President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) seized power in that country in 1986, is back to normal.

A well-placed Kenyan Government official told "KENYA TIMES" yesterday that the two neighbouring countries had resumed friendship. He did not elaborate.

Kenya and Uganda were among a number of eastern African countries which signed an agreement in Addis Ababa two weeks ago enjoining all to desist from harbouring rebels running away from either country.

Observers commented yesterday that for months now Kenya had not complained of any violation of her border by Ugandan troops crossing into Kenya to commit murder and robbery, crimes which the Ugandan Army frequently perpetrated during most of 1988 and 1989. [passage omitted]

* Moi Urges End of Conflict Within KANU

90AF0344C Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
20 Jun 90 pp 1, 6, 7

[Article by Charles Kimathi]

[Text] President Moi yesterday ushered in a new spirit of reconciliation in KANU—Kenya African National Union—with a call for an end to confrontation within the Party.

The President also said he would not hesitate to take stern measures against a few elements bent on undermining the country's security.

He said he was entrusted with the responsibility of protecting Kenyans even if it meant invoking the Preservation of the Public Security Act.

The President was addressing 1,000 KANU delegates during their annual conference at the Moi International Sports Complex gymnasium in Kasarani, Nairobi.

"What do you do with people who are even ready to kill?" he asked amid shouts that action should be taken against the culprits.

He said there should be no mercy for people who were evil and ready to kill for their own selfish motives.

On reconciliation, the Head of State told party officials to avoid maligning each other and instead resolve their differences in their various committees.

He told all the party organs to concentrate on development matters and resolve problems amicably.

Earlier, the KANU Secretary General, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, presented the recommendations of the National Governing Council which called on the party ranks to foster reconciliation.

He said that following meetings of the National Executive Committee and the National Governing Council party branches had been asked to tackle disciplinary matters with strict adherence to the KANU Constitution.

Mr. Kamotho said party officials should desist from activities that may discredit the country, avoid wrangling in the Press and give errant members a hearing.

Amid applause and shouts of "Nyayo", President Moi told off those calling for an opposition party in Kenya saying their claims had no basis.

The entire country, he said, was firmly behind him and KANU, to which wananchi had demonstrated their total support.

The President told those inciting chaos that they should not assume that they would be spared if trouble broke out.

He said, amid cheers, that the ruling party had brought tremendous progress in all fields of development.

President Moi called for the strengthening of the country's democracy especially as the party marked its 30th anniversary this year.

He said KANU was a democratic party and had a civilian government that served the people.

He said Kenya's political system should not be compared to those that had crumbled in Eastern Europe adding that the country rejected Communism and other foreign political systems many years ago.

The President said those criticizing the Government and the party were people relying on borrowed ideas.

He told the delegates that when such people abused them, they were in effect abusing the wananchi whom they represent.

He said it was dictatorial for anyone to try to force the party into accepting their foreign ideas.

President Moi explained that in some of the so-called "developed western democracies" that Kenyans were being asked to follow, the governments there rule with slender minorities.

He said such governments fear taking certain decisions because they would make them unpopular.

President Moi said KANU's leadership was dynamic and pragmatic.

He called on Kenyans to be united saying disunity would give Kenya's enemies an opportunity to bring them into conflict.

The President advised against tribalism and selfishness and said love, rather than hatred, should guide Kenyans in their activities.

He said the country's achievement's in various spheres, such as education, industry, and science, was the result of KANU's goals as stipulated in the Party's Manifesto.

Citing such achievements as the discovery of the anti-AIDS drug, Kemron by Kenyan scientists and the invention of the Kenyan-made cars, the Nyayo Pioneers, President Moi said Kenyans should be grateful to God for the prevailing peace that had enable the country to prosper.

He told public servants to serve wananchi with speed and without discrimination.

The President asked Kenyans to follow the path of truth and to be patriotic. By a show of hands, the delegates, shouting "Nyayo" and the KANU cry "Moto" vowed to remain patriotic.

He criticized the local press for being unpatriotic and told journalists to build their country instead of destroying it.

Noting that foreigners living in Kenya never maligned their countries, the President asked Kenyan journalists to be responsible in their reporting to avoid damaging their motherland.

He criticized journalism schools for teaching journalists to view the world from a foreigner's eye and told the Kenyan press to be patriotic.

He said correspondents of the foreign press based in Nairobi—about 150 of them—should have attended yesterday's delegates' meeting to have first hand information on Kenya instead of relying on false reports.

President Moi announced that the multi-million shilling Kenya Times complex project at Uhuru Park would continue. He said the project would generate hundreds of jobs for Kenyans.

The President said the Government had set aside Sh150 million for distribution to the district development committees for job creation projects for the youth.

He announced that the delegates would be given Sh1,000 each as an allowance. He said he would call them for another meeting at a later date.

The President said he would conduct a harambee for the Salvation Army in Thika on Monday.

At the end of the meeting, the delegates sung the popular "KANU Yajenga Nchi" song before the President left the magnificent gymnasium which he officially opened several months ago.

Earlier, President Moi listened to suggestions from a number of delegates during the deliberations and said the issues would be looked into.

He presented KANU life membership certificates to 902 members, which were collected on their behalf by heads of their respective organizations.

They were: Kenya Reinsurance (351), Kenya Commercial Bank (136), Kenya Post Office Savings Bank (83), Kenya Railways (81), Kenya National Assurance Company (77), Kenya Bureau of Standards (29), the Trust Bank (24) and the Kenya Industrial Estates (23), Catering Levy Trustees (21).

Others are Kenya Planters Cooperative Union 21, City Finance 17, Cooperative Insurance Services 15, the National Social Security Fund 9 and some individuals.

President Moi received prolonged cheers from the delegates as the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Prof George Saitoti, welcomed him to address the meeting.

On arrival at the sports center, President Moi was received by Prof Saitoti, the party Chairman, Mr Oloo Aringo, the Secretary-General, Mr Joseph Kamotho, the Organizing Secretary, Mr Kalonzo Musyoka, the Treasurer, Mr Japheth Lijoodi, and other national party officials.

Unrest Continues in Ermelo, 2 Reported Dead

MB2507171790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1707 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Report by Raphael Banda]

[Text] Johannesburg July 25 SAPA—A teacher and a student died after a clash between residents and police in the eastern Transvaal township of Ermelo, according to a hospital worker in the town.

Asking not to be identified, he told SAPA in a telephone interview the clash broke out after a meeting in Breyton township on Tuesday night.

The unidentified teacher and student died on arrival at Ermelo hospital, the source said.

She could give no further details of the incident.

Ermelo police spokesman Captain P.S. van Straaten told SAPA he had no information but would check on the report.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the local action committee, Mr. Elijah Ngwenya, was allegedly arrested on Wednesday morning, according to a source in the area.

The source said Mr. Ngwenya, a top businessman, was picked up from his home early on Wednesday and was detained at the Ermelo police station.

Police were also checking this report.

Leaders of the action committee have allegedly been among targets of vigilantes attacks on African National Congress supporters. A number of them have been reportedly hospitalised since violence erupted on Sunday.

The source also said three houses belonging to alleged vigilantes had been set on fire on Wednesday evening.

The source said more than 10 people were injured, including a 67-year-old man, in violence on Tuesday night in Wesselton township, Ermelo. She said the elderly man had reacted in defence when alleged vigilantes arrived at his home looking for his son.

The African National Congress announced at a conference in Johannesburg on Wednesday that a consumer boycott will be launched in the eastern Transvaal on Friday.

Inkatha Blames ANC

MB2507181590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1802 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Johannesburg, July 25, SAPA—Inkatha on Wednesday denied that the fighting in Ermelo had been provoked by vigilantes.

Mr. Themba Khoza, chairman of the Inkatha Youth brigade in the Transvaal, said on Wednesday night the violence had erupted after the chairman of the African National Congress [ANC] Youth in the area, Mr. Elias

Zwane, and a number of other ANC youths had left that organisation and had joined Inkatha on July 15.

"They joined Inkatha because they disagreed with orders they had received from the ANC that they must fight the Zulus," said Mr. Khoza.

He said the youths had felt they were being "used" by the ANC.

Since then Mr. Zwane and another Inkatha member, Mr. N. Makhanya, had had their shops burned down. Inkatha members had in fact been burned down in the Ermelo area. [sentence as received]

Police earlier reported that two homes had been burned down in the Wesselton township at Ermelo. They said fighting was, however, decreasing.

Another resident said on Tuesday fighting in the township had erupted on Sunday when alleged vigilantes launched attacks on members of the local action committee, who were spearheading a rent boycott campaign.

Mr. Khoza said all those attacked had in fact been Inkatha members. He said the ANC was responsible for the attacks—which were "totally unprovoked."

Police Confirm Two Dead

MB2507182290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1815 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Report by Raphael Banda]

[Text] Johannesburg July 25 SAPA—Police said they found two bodies of men in Breyton Township, Ermelo, on Wednesday and were investigating the possibility the men had been killed in a clash with police on Tuesday night.

A spokesman, Brig H.V. Haynes, told SAPA police opened fire when a group attacked a police vehicle with stones and petrol bombs.

Earlier, a source in the township said police clashed with residents after a meeting. A teacher and a student at the Ermelo High School had died on arrival at the local hospital.

Police did not identify the victims but said the bodies had bullet wounds.

Brig Haynes added that although the bodies were not discovered at the scene of the clash, police were investigating the possibility they died in the clash.

He confirmed that Mr. Elijah Ngwenya, chairman of the action committee in Ermelo, was arrested on Wednesday. Mr. Ngwenya, a prominent businessman, appeared in court on charges of intimidation, arson and malicious damage to property, he said.

The charges relate to attacks on a shop and a house.

Mr. Ngwenya was released on bail.

Police Confirm SACP Maharaj's Arrest

*MB2607092790 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0900 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] A spokesman for the ministry of law and order, Captain Peet Bothma, has confirmed that a member of the ANC's [African National Congress] National Executive Committee and a senior member of the South African Communist Party [SACP], Mr. Mac Maharaj, have been arrested by the security police.

Capt. Bothma told our political news staff that Mr. Maharaj was being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. He said the arrest was part of the countrywide operation by the security police over the past three weeks.

Our news staff reports that Mr. Maharaj's arrest, and that of about 40 other people being held, follows the uncovering of information on an alleged conspiracy by the military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] and the SACP to overthrow the government by violence if negotiations with the government fail.

Capt. Bothma says that further arrests cannot be excluded.

More on Mandela's Comments on Negotiations

*MB2507124190 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 25 Jul 90*

[Text] The National Executive Committee of the African National Congress [ANC] has reaffirmed the urgent necessity to move forward with negotiations with the South African Government.

In a statement released in Johannesburg, the ANC says the talks with the government are still on course, and that the organization will be sending a delegation of five to talks with the government on 6 August. The ANC said it was concerned about continued detentions, saying they undermined efforts to create a climate conducive to negotiations.

Responding to allegations of a plot to overthrow the South African Government, the ANC deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, said there was no such plot. The National Executive Committee of the ANC was unanimous on working with the South African Government to bring about a peaceful settlement. Mr. Mandela said the method the ANC had chosen for a settlement was peaceful negotiation with the government.

He said remaining obstacles to full negotiations were the return of exiles, the release of political prisoners, the end of the state of emergency in all parts of South Africa, and the end of political trials. He hoped these matters would be dealt with at the meeting on 6 August.

On Hani Remarks, Need for Talks

*MB2507143690 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 25 Jul 90*

[Text] [Announcer Clive Ravenscroft] As you might have heard in the news, the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, addressed a press conference in Johannesburg following the ANC's National Executive Committee meeting, which took place on Monday and Tuesday. Well, in the studio with me at the moment is one of our reporters on the actuality team, (Steyn de Preuter)—and you have just arrived back from the press conference. Maybe you could describe the background and tell us what transpired from the meeting, maybe some of the main points.

[(De Preuter)] Yes, good afternoon, Clive. Well, basically what happened is that the foreign affairs secretary of the ANC, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, read the statement which we have heard in the news already, basically recommitting the ANC to talks with the South African government on 6 August, and he also listed the ANC's list of remaining stumbling blocks leading to negotiations, such as, for instance, return of exiles, release of political prisoners, etcetera. Mr. Mbeki said in a statement that agreement on those five points was already reached and the decision was now how to implement them.

[Ravenscroft] What about Mr. Mandela's comments on the chief of the staff of the ANC's military wing, Mr. Chris Hani, the chief—the military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, in connection with the continuation of the armed struggle, and how did he comment on that?

[(De Preuter)] Well, he said he found no problem with those statements, and he accused the press of quoting Mr. Hani's statements out of its context. He recommitting the ANC to the armed struggle, and only if the government would pull out of negotiations would the ANC step up the armed struggle. He reconfirmed also the dual policy of the African National Congress, which consists on the one side having negotiations with the government, leading to a democratic settlement for South Africa's constitutional and other problems; and, on the other side, the armed struggle which would still continue, and he also said that the ANC would consider the scrapping of this policy matter only after the list of five remaining stumbling blocks would have been removed by the government.

[Ravenscroft] And finally, what about press reports of a communist plot to step up the armed struggle; how does he feel about that?

[(De Preuter)] Well, he rejected all those arguments and all those accusations, once again accusing the press of fueling hysteria, as he called it. He admitted to the arrests, and he also said that while having negotiations with President De Klerk last Friday in Pretoria, he mentioned the ANC was having problems in getting its renewed or new obligations, following the agreement with the government in May, to get those obligations to

the man on the field, and he was merely suggesting that the people who have been arrested now had infiltrated South Africa before May 1990, and that the ANC was simply unable to get the new policy across to the members. But I think the most important thing out of the press conference was that Mr. Mandela recommitted himself to speedy negotiations; he also acknowledged that President De Klerk's power base was being eroded by the Conservative Party which, according to Mr. Mandela, necessitated negotiations to start as soon as possible, and he indicated that the ANC was prepared to compromise on important matters, but not on, for instance, one person one vote.

Army Chief On Role Of Security Forces

MB2507154990 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1130 GMT 25 Jul 90

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] As South Africa is moving ever closer towards being a fully democratic society and politicians from a wide spectrum of ideology are participating in negotiations and debate on the country's future, the political impartiality of its security forces is coming under severe scrutiny. The chief of the South African Army, General George Meiring, says the need to preserve such absolute impartiality is also the main reason why the military wing of the African National Congress [ANC] could never be accepted as part of South Africa's defense forces. He talks to Fred Mogamisi.

[Begin recording] [Meiring] The South African Defense Force [SADF] more particularly the South African Army, is an apolitical force. It is a force that serves the government of the day. It is to be a force that does not take sides in any future confrontation within the borders of South Africa. It is there to safeguard the Republic of South Africa against any interference from outside and from inside, and therefore anybody from all spheres of the political life is welcome in the SADF, provided that they can agree to what the SADF stands for.

But we can't accommodate a specific wing of a specific political organization. It's just as unthinkable to include Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] as an organization within the South African Army as it would be to include any other military wing of any other political party within the South African Army.

I don't think a merger is to be expected, but if anyone coming from Umkhonto we Sizwe would like to join the South African Army, they go through the normal recruitment phases, and I am sure we would be able to accommodate them, if they come up to the standards of what we expect (for them) to be.

[Mogamisi] But what are the differences between Umkhonto we Sizwe as freedom fighters and the SADF? If we could just get a clear-cut difference?

[Meiring] To my way of thinking, the SADF is a professionally trained soldier [as heard]. Umkhonto we Sizwe is the name of a military wing of a political party. The basic backgrounds of the two organizations differ completely. One has the political background, the other one has a pure, military, professional background.

[Mogamisi] The continuing violence in the Natal region prompted the deployment of the South African battalion in that region. However, soldiers were criticized for not being impartial and for improper conduct. How founded are these allegations?

[Meiring] We have listened to all the allegations up to now. We have put a body of people on the ground consisting of South African military police, South African Police, and they have investigated each and every allegations, with very little true facts coming from these allegations.

You know, we tried to put people in Natal that are as impartial as possible. We even brought people in like 32 Battalion—who in fact are originally from South-West Africa and from Angola—that could not take sides in the present struggle between two opposing factions in Natal. We went to various lengths to look at our troops, to talk to them, to train them to be impartial. As far as possible, I can say today that the troops in Natal are completely impartial. They were completely impartial, they will remain that.

But we look at all sides of this struggle, to everybody that conducts himself improperly, and if he is now accosted in the execution of our duties, he will of course say we take the part of the other side [as heard]. But the allegations came from all sides. So I am quite reasonably satisfied up to now that we do not take the part of any [as heard] of the two sides in the faction-fighting in Natal.

[Mogamisi] You referred to the border wars. May I just come in here and ask you: The black soldier, you will remember, featured prominently in the wars in Angola, in South-West Africa. Looking back, would you say they fought for a good cause?

[Meiring] I would think so. You know, we fought in South-West Africa to give the people of South-West Africa the chance and opportunity to come, through a democratic process, to their own destiny. I think they've achieved this, without interference from our side, without the political (?aim) through the barrel of an AK-47. I think also that we have stopped Soviet imperialist expansionism in southern Africa, to the extent that the Soviet imperialism is now being taken over by events in its own countries of origin. [as heard]

So we have (?played) a large and a major role in this part of southern Africa, and we played this role to the extent that today Namibia is an independent, democratic country; they came into being through a democratic process, without interference from the Cubans or from any other external force. So, yes, I think the South Africans, and therefore the South African black soldiers

who were part of the South African contingent there, played a major and a very, very favorable role in the history and in the future of southern Africa.

[Mogamisi] The overall image of the South African Defense Force General has not been that favorable in the eyes of the black community over the past years owing to, inter alia, the involvement in the townships in times of upheavals and so on, but what is the South African Defense Force doing to improve on this image?

[Meiring] First of all I don't think I agree with you that we are not welcome in the townships. In fact, now in Natal we received from all spheres of the black communities...[changes thought] we were called to come back into the townships. In fact, as far as we are concerned the image of the South African Defense Force in the black townships is favorable because we establish stability and security when we are there. We are continuously working, telling people what we are doing, why we are there, and I think through the actions and through the results of our actions we create stability and that I think is favorably looked upon by the people living in these townships and these communities.

[Mogamisi] General, just to round off our discussion. With things changing very fast in South Africa, do you foresee the South African Defense Force undergoing a complete restructuring in a future South Africa?

[Meiring] I don't think a restructuring. I think the South African Defense Force is very stable and the type of force which is balanced, a completely balanced force. As far as that is concerned I don't think a complete restructuring of the force would be necessary. I think the South African Defense Force in fact is also carrying the stability of the country through times of turmoil and creating stability by its presence but we will have to look at a more streamlined force. A more cost effective force is definitely sound. We are doing that but I do not foresee a complete restructuring of the armed forces because that in itself creates uneasiness and instability which we would not like to have in times of change like we are having now.

* Post-Apartheid Workers' Rights Addressed

90AF0355A Cape Town SOUTH in English
14-20 Jun 90 p 19

[Text] What rights do workers want in a post-apartheid South Africa and how will they ensure these rights are safe-guarded?

These are key questions in the current debate on a workers' charter.

The national congress of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) last year resolved to begin a process of drawing up a charter which would express the basic rights and aspirations of all workers and enshrine these in law.

Discussion about the charter to encapsulate the rights of workers and provide the foundation for strengthening the relative balance of the working class and its most organized component, the trade union movement, in a post-apartheid state.

Socialist

Consequently, many of the proposals which have been put forward for inclusion in the charter look towards creating the economic and social conditions which would be the basis for a steady advance towards a democratic socialist society.

The Cosatu resolution marked the end of a period in which many people regarded support for a workers' charter as an attack on the Freedom Charter.

Following the Cosatu congress, both the South African Congress of Trade Unions and the South African Communist Party (SACP) published draft workers' charters which are presently being circulated among Cosatu affiliates.

The Cosatu congress resolved that a workers' charter should be an "instrument of struggle against oppression and exploitation" and should serve to "articulate the basic rights of workers and all toiling masses."

Priority

Unionists have said workers must fight to gain these rights now and the charter should serve as a mobilising tool.

With some observers believing that the government will opt for a constituent assembly sooner rather than later, the charter has become a priority.

Cosatu's central executive committee (CEC) decided earlier this year to launch a Worker's Charter Campaign, defining four broad aims:

- to develop a charter of demands that will become a fighting document for workers;
- to strengthen the unity of the working class by uniting workers from different federations, rural and urban areas and across the colour divide;
- to organise the unorganised; and
- to raise the political consciousness of workers and encourage political discussion at all levels of Cosatu.

The process, which is being coordinated by Cosatu's campaigns conference, is to culminate in a congress in October this year at which the final form of the charter will be hammered out.

The status of such a charter is being debated within the labour movement.

If the charter is written into the constitution, it would carry more weight than if it is appended.

If it assumes the form of a law, successive governments will be able to tamper with the charter. If it remains a declaration of intent, it will have no binding power upon the government or employers.

A charter would almost definitely assert the political independence of the trade unions—a position accepted by the major trade union federations, the ANC [African National Congress] and the SACP.

How this will be translated into practice depends on the unions themselves.

The charter will include basic rights such as the right of all workers to join a trade union of their choice and the right to organise in trade unions on an industrial basis.

Entrench

It will entrench the right to collective bargaining and strike action.

Whether workers have an absolute right to strike is one issue that is presently being debated.

Certain groups say that a post-apartheid South Africa cannot afford to be crippled by strikes and that any people's government will ultimately be acting in the interests of the masses.

Their protagonists argue that a democratic government must convince workers of the need for a certain economic policy and not impose such a policy.

Another point being debated is whether workers in essential services should have the right to take industrial action.

The draft charters presently being circulated address issues relating to the most exploited sectors of workers.

They include measures aimed at ending child labour, semi-forced labour and migrant labour.

They also bring farm workers, domestic workers and workers in the homelands in from the cold, extending labour protection to them.

Unemployment

The draft charters call for a minimum national wage as the first step towards a living wage.

This ties in with Cosatu's recently revitalised Living Wage Campaign.

What will need to be carefully balanced is how much can be demanded from employers without lowering the wages of higher earners and creating greater unemployment.

The charter will almost definitely include the demand for jobs for all and measures aimed at job creation—such as cutting overtime, reducing working hours and training workers.

Faced with the reality of a growing army of unemployed, the charter is also likely to contain a demand for a living unemployment benefit.

In line with the move by most major unions to negotiate social security issues and social responsibility programmes, the charter will cover issues such as the provision of education, housing, childcare and primary health facilities by enterprises and the state.

It will establish parental rights, the right to health and safety and the right to security in old age and provide for the rehabilitation of the disabled—including the provision of alternative employment

Sexism

The recent emphasis on addressing sexism can be seen in proposals that not only should the charter contain measures to prevent discrimination against women workers, but it should provide for positive discrimination in the workplace and in organisations.

From this perspective it is the duty of the state, employers, unions, workers and political parties and other organisations to ensure women's participation at all levels and to campaign against male chauvinism at home and outside.

Certain draft proposals have far-reaching implications.

Media

A proposal that the labour movement must give assent to any labour legislation is a check on future attempts to draft laws which curb the movement, while a move to ensure the fight to independent funding is an attempt to ensure the independence of labour.

The right to media access first asserted in the draft workers' charter drawn up by the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers' Union of South Africa (Actwusa) early last year is a part of a broader attempt to ensure that workers and the working class have the basis to build greater power.

Access to mass communication is essential to gain support and assert a working class perspective.

It would mean the state would either have to nationalise the media presently dominated by big capital or ensure through funding that other groups have media access.

The need for economic restructuring forms part of the debate around the charter which is likely to contain measures ensuring the participation of the labour movement in economic planning and the implementation of economic policy.

Monopolies

There is a broad acceptance that the economy of a post-apartheid South Africa will be mixed.

At the same time, the present situation where the economy is dominated by a handful of monopolies cannot continue.

A process of redistribution of wealth has to occur if the lives of the majority of South Africans are to be improved and to end the present system under which a white minority is privileged at the expense of the majority.

Inevitably, this process will involve a certain degree of central control of the economy.

What this will entail and what is meant by nationalisation of the "commanding heights of the economy" need to be defined.

With the lessons of other socialist countries in mind, the unions and other organisations are examining how to avoid an over-centralised and commandist economy and instead build active participation by workers at the point of production and through their trade unions.

Imbalances

It will also be necessary to ensure that those who are not employed also have a say in and benefit from economic changes.

A key issue is how to generate the resources needed to correct economic imbalances. Much of the debate around redistribution presently focuses on redistributing the means of production.

The workers' charter—as it is presently being envisaged—has far-reaching implications.

But it will be a mistake to assume that it is a sufficient foundation for a socialist transformation.

Even the extent to which a social democratic system can be built will depend on how the economy is restructured and vitalised.

No document, however enshrined, can in itself guarantee change.

For a socialist transformation, it will be necessary to ensure that unions maintain their independence while working in alliance with progressive forces.

* Concern Over 'Thousands' Flocking to Cape Town

90AF0355C Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS
in English 16 Jun 90 p 6

[Article by Jocelyn Maker: "Hunger Driving Thousands to City"]

[Text] Hunger and unemployment are driving thousands of squatters into residential areas and there is a strong possibility that Cape Town could evolve into another Mexico City.

This process, which has been described by experts as natural in Third World countries, could lead to millions of people living in squalor and poverty if land was not provided in an ordered way.

Many people have set up home throughout the Peninsula, tucked away in thick bush.

Most are from the Transkei, where they say thousands of people are starving and unemployment continues to climb.

Others say they have fled from the townships where life has become intolerable and they are unable to survive.

But squatting in the bush has also failed to provide answers to their problems. They have to steal water and they complain that they are constantly harassed by police and local authorities.

They say alcoholism, drug abuse and wife battering is rife and their children are sick. They cannot find permanent employment and many battle to survive on a pittance.

In some areas land is to be allocated to squatters and while they wait to be moved certain amenities are being provided.

Social Problems

Water is brought in and clinics visit the areas while other welfare organisations and church groups help people.

In other squatter camps there is none of this and major social problems are developing.

This week WEEKEND ARGUS visited a number of sites in the Peninsula and each differed in many ways although some of the problems experienced were the same.

About 150 squatters have built their shacks in the bush close to the highway near the Blue Route.

They say that on average about two families a month move into the area.

The women earn money by charring in the nearby suburb and the men caddie at a golf course.

But this income is not enough as the women work only 2 days a week, earning about R20 a day.

The men say when it rains they are unable to caddie and they admit they steal instead.

They say they break into houses. To quell their hunger they smoke dagga which they confess causes problems within their families.

The women steal water at night from a point on the highway.

Their permanent source of food is from a church organisation which provides soup and bread.

Over the mountain in the Noordhoek valley where controversy rages over the squatters, there is a very different attitude among most of the people of the bush.

Many are trying desperately to lead normal lives in appalling conditions. Some have built their own toilets but most use the bush. The area is a health hazard and garbage is strewn everywhere.

But most of the homes are clean, many people have grown vegetables and developed small gardens in front of their shacks. A small school has been established by Vineyard Fellowship and has about 38 very keen pupils of all ages.

Unemployment is a major problem and many of the men wait on a corner to be picked up by residents as casual labour, but very often they wait in vain as there is not enough work in the area.

According to Professor C. Welch of Stellenbosch University's department of urban and regional planning, the phenomenon of an influx of squatters into established areas is a "fact of life" and an increasing reality.

* ANC's Rejection of Federalism Scored

90AF0358A Cape Town CAPE TIMES
in English 25 Jun 90 p 8

[Commentary by Ken Owen: "Lust for Power Behind ANC 'No' to Federalism"]

[Text] The future hangs uncertainly over us, like a promise of redemption, or like a death sentence. We are excited and unsure, we do not know where we are going. We do not even know where we are, or who we are.

One nation or several? Racial oligarchy or hodgepodge of tribes? Is diversity the glory of South Africa, or its cross? Is the main dividing line class or colour? Or language? Or religion? Does our notoriously unequal division of wealth follow racial lines, or is it more complicated than that?

The temptation is great to brush aside these questions, and to say piously that we must build a new nation, but few things (as we have learned from the calamity of 1910) are so risky as a constitution that tries to ignore uncomfortable realities. If South Africans may reasonably be defined as a nation deeply fissured by differences of language, religion, race, cultural habit, historical experience and self-definition, then we have two extreme options: try to obliterate the differences under a strong central government that brooks no nonsense, or—as Mao said—let a hundred schools of thought contend.

There is no doubt which option is the more dangerous: to try to obliterate differences in a system that gives unfettered control to "50 percent plus one" (or even 90 percent plus one) risks unleashing into this volatile mixture the destructive fury of an IRA: a psychopathic right-wing underground army that carries violent resistance, against all odds, from generation to generation.

That makes it all the more alarming that the ANC [African National Congress] and its various supporting groups persistently reject, as Nelson Mandela did last week, the notion of a federal state. The excuse, put forward most recently by the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement]'s Faried Esack, is that such mechanisms to limit the power of "50 percent plus one" are mere devices to "perpetuate apartheid."

A moment's thought exposes the excuse as nonsense. There is hardly a magisterial district, much less a potential federal unit, where whites are not a minority. In fact, former MP [Member of Parliament] Reuben Sive has calculated that even in the "whitest" part of South Africa, which is the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area, whites are outnumbered by more than two to one. Elsewhere, the disparity is greater.

Until somebody comes up with a more convincing explanation, we must assume that the rejection of federalism arises from a determination on the part of the ANC to acquire unfettered power. And we must ask ourselves, why this lust for power, if not to coerce?

SA Perversions

The problems of definition are severe. We are skewed on the terminology of racism: blacks, whites, coloureds, Asians. Nothing in our history led to quite the same agony as the attempt to lay down a pseudoscientific definition of racial characteristics.

The Population Registration Act is to South Africa what the death camp monuments are to Germany, a reminder of the obscene perversions committed in service of a spurious definition of ourselves. Ironically, however, the terminology of race, and the myths that go with it, still dominate our political discourse: rich whites, poor blacks, deprived minorities of coloureds and Indians.

In fact, an equal division of wealth, assuming it were possible, would give the Indians 3 percent of the whole, which is a little less than their present share; hence equality must make them poorer. But simply to state that fact is to fall into the old obscenity: the truth is that some Indians are very poor, some are very rich, and there is no reason at all to lump them together.

Look at the same question from another angle: almost all home owners in Soweto, and most occupiers of the "little matchboxes," draw large incomes from subletting back rooms, Zo-Zo huts, or garages to so-called squatters. As in Sophiatown and old Alexandra in the 50's, mutterings against the landlords are being heard from the under-class of sub-tenants who, ironically, are drafted into "the struggle" to give legitimacy to the claims of their relatively prosperous landlords! Who are the rich, who the poor?

When we talk of poor blacks, whom do we mean? Or when we talk, say, about redistribution of wealth, do we mean that the backyard "squatters" will no longer have to pay rent to the new class of Soweto landlords? Or only that the landlords will not pay rent to the municipality? Or do we mean that the very poor will get new houses, and the landlords will lose their extra income?

Or, from yet another angle: the unionised workers have become a new, relatively privileged class, fighting off the hordes of half-starved "scabs" who clamour at the factory gates for jobs. The most under-reported story in South Africa these days, I venture to suggest, is the

epidemic of killing and assault that occurs within 500 metres of the factory gate during strikes.

Again, who is rich, and who is poor? Is it better to throw the labour market open to all job-seekers, and let wages slide as a result, or should the unions fight to protect the interests of their members? Even at the cost of condemning the "scabs" not only to desperate poverty, but to high prices?

We are a country of myths and illusions. The totalitarian machinery created to enforce apartheid also obliterated the facts. Statistics which divide the population according to the unscientific criteria of the Population Registration Act serve only to conceal reality, not to illuminate it.

In addition, if we are honest we must confess, as the Sowetan's Thami Mazwai has recently suggested, that we have all used those statistics as instruments of propaganda, to attack the National Party, or to whip up foreign funding, or to get foreign bursaries and teaching posts and subsidies, or for a thousand purposes which, in the shadow-world of apartheid, might have seemed legitimate—but which now seem increasingly questionable, even shabby.

Nor does it help to claim purity of motive. A man who worked for the notorious Tomlinson Commission in drawing up the blueprint for apartheid, now preaching non-racialism with the zeal of a convert, assures me that at the time, they all thought it the right thing to do.

Hoot if you will but listen carefully now to the socialists demanding power in order to do good. Social engineers, whether Joe Slovo or Hendrik Verwoerd, always mean well when they set out to twist human affairs to fit their megalomaniac visions.

The constitutional challenge, it is trite to say, is to balance two principles which are not always easy to reconcile: equality before the law, and the right to be different. To strike that balance is never easy, but in a country like this, divided in a hundred ways, driven by fierce factions, it is more difficult and more dangerous than in most places.

In this volatile mixture of tribe and class and race, each nursing ancient myths and clashing visions, the surest way to disaster is to formulate another grand plan to replace Verwoerd's grand plan. If our history has taught us anything, it is to be wary of leaders who demand power in order to do good.

Angola

Official Praises Talks With U.S. Delegation

MB2607063490 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] A high level Angolan Government delegation described yesterday as very useful the two-day talks held with a U.S. State Department delegation in Luanda. The talks dealt with the Angolan peace process and the distribution of foodstuffs to drought victims.

Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura and Lieutenant General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndlaui, FAPLA's [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff, who took part in the talks, discussed aspects of the talks with the visiting delegation during a news conference.

Venancio de Moura told a journalist that arrangements were necessary before an Angolan Government delegation left for Portugal to hold direct talks with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. He added that once the two sides agree to discuss specific issues, Portugal will propose dates for such a meeting.

It will be recalled that Jeffrey Davidow, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, left Luanda on Tuesday [24 July]. He said he had a better understanding of the Angolan Government's standpoint on peace talks with UNITA.

Official Says Tomboco, Nzeto 'Critical'

MB2307202890 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
2001 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Text] Nzeto (Zaire Province) 23 Jul (ANGOP)—Zaire Province Commissar Jose Lopes Rocha today described the situation in Tomboco and Nzeto districts as "critical."

Commissar Jose Rocha said military instability in Zaire Province is caused by constant UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed actions and is at the source of the worsening local standards of living.

Commissar Jose Rocha criticized the Zairian Government's aid to UNITA and described it as serious because it amounts to interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola.

Zaire Province's people currently experience food, medical care, and clothing shortages.

UNITA wants to transfer its headquarters from Jamba, in southeastern Cuando Cubango Province, to Quimbele, in northern Zaire Province.

* Dos Santos Discusses Domestic, Regional Issues

90AF0356A Cape Town THE ARGUS in English
26 Jun 90 p 16

[Exclusive interview with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by ARGUS editor Andrew Drysdale and Dale Lautenbach in Luanda—first paragraph is caption under picture]

[Text] ARGUS editor Andrew Drysdale and Dale Lautenbach, ARGUS AFRICAN NEWS SERVICE correspondent, interviewed Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the presidential complex near Luanda last week. It was the president's first formal meeting with South African journalists in Angola. The interview (summarised alongside) covered events in strife-torn Angola, southern African affairs, his recent meeting with President De Klerk, bilateral relations with South Africa, and international perspectives. The interview was conducted through an interpreter.

The exclusive ARGUS interview with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola came at an auspicious time: he had just announced a Cabinet reshuffle, unambiguously aimed at giving muscle to his country's economic reform programme.

He used the opportunity of the announcement to address the nation with a stern warning against what he acknowledged as corruption in the ranks of government. It would be rooted out as Angola prepared for peace and the possibility of sweeping changes in its political life.

Much of what the president said echoed interviews we had had with numerous members of his government in the preceding days. Common themes were an irreversible desire to transform the economy and to open it to market forces for the first time since independence in 1975, an overwhelming tiredness with intractable civil war and thereby a genuine desire to reach a resolution and an unexpected eagerness to set up links with South Africa, sooner rather than later.

Economic Reforms

We asked President dos Santos what vision he had for Angola and the entire subcontinent once peace had been established and political solutions found for the various conflicts.

"The next main task will be national reconstruction," he said. "Economic and social reconstruction and development. And in that view all countries will have something to offer each other. We already have an instrument of regional cooperation in SADCC (Southern African Development Coordinating Conference)... that must improve so we can avail ourselves of the economic potential, the technological and human potential that our region has. And in that context South Africa has an important role to play."

Was South Africa's role in this economic development an active one?

"That's exactly what I'm trying to say. We are waiting for that moment when South Africa will free itself from apartheid to break (its) international isolation. A non-racial and democratic South Africa will be an integral part of these institutions in our region (SADCC and others). We also have the Organisation of African Unity and other organisations..."

(It's worth an aside that in an amusing interchange over dinner with our hosts one night we quizzed new Deputy Minister of Information Joao Miranda, another of the president's new men, on South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha. What did he think of him? Mr Miranda laughed mischievously: "OAU [Organization of African Unity] secretary general in 5 year's time.")

An economic and financial recovery programme (known by its Portuguese acronym SEF) was launched in Angola 3 years ago but the government acknowledges it has made little significant progress so far. We asked President dos Santos whether his Cabinet reshuffle, including new ministers of finance and planning, the former a 36-year old non-party member best described as a technocrat, was designed to give impetus to this programme.

"Yes, the aim is to give an impulse to the execution of the economic and financial recovery. It will be an instrument for the new policy, to conduct the reforms. On the other hand it is also to reinforce state discipline and to organise public administration to fight corruption."

Was corruption a problem then?

"Yes—very serious, not only in Angola but in the whole of Africa... or maybe I should say black Africa. And this is something which has been noted by the international financial institutions, by the European countries, by the Americans. African states have always been criticised for the corruption phenomenon. We want to fight this problem. This is our intention and we hope we will manage."

President dos Santos said the Angolan population itself had been critical of corruption among its leaders. "They are hoping for measures (to fight this) and we say we agree."

A major component of the economic restructuring programme is to make Angola a more attractive prospect for foreign investment. Investors no longer face nationalisation and apart from the oil and mining sectors, companies may be 100 percent privately owned. Angola's new membership of the World Bank also offers guarantees to offset the risks of investment in such an unstable environment.

In all conversations about Angola's changing economic scene and its intended shift to a market economy, our Angolan hosts spoke with unbridled enthusiasm about trade links with South Africa. The President's response was no different.

"Yes, it is our wish to develop trade exchange with South Africa and to carry out these links we hope that there are steps taken in the political field in South Africa. We are also making important steps in order to achieve peace.

"Even at this very moment some economic relations (with South Africa) have already started. They are still very weak but I believe they will increase as the political process progresses in South Africa as well as in Angola when we reach peace and stability."

SA's Reform Process

President dos Santos met his South African counterpart for the first time in Windhoek on 21 March on the occasion of Namibia's independence.

"He's a person that discusses problems openly. Naturally we didn't solve all the problems. It was an opportunity for us to get to know each other. I feel he has an important role to play in South Africa as well as in our region.

"We know that he is man of integrity and that he wants to carry out with success the programme he has outlined... a united non-racial South Africa with peace and stability in the region as well as cooperation.

"We support these noble objectives and we are ready to maintain dialogue and discussions with the president of South Africa in order to see how we can support each other regionally for the realisation of these objectives. That would also be in the interests of Angola."

President dos Santos did not see President De Klerk's path as an easy one: "He has inherited a heavy past..."

The Angolan head of state was encouraged by the openness to dialogue with the African National Congress though. Asked whether he approved of Mr Nelson Mandela's decision to lead his organisation into negotiations with government, President dos Santos said:

"Yes we do—strongly. There is no other way out."

The President was disappointed that the peace talks with Unita [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] held in Portugal last week had been stalled. Unita said it was not ready to discuss the ceasefire agreement the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] hoped to reach. Unita needed to hold further consultations and requested a postponement, said president dos Santos.

"However we do not know the reasons behind the postponement. We regret that no decision has been taken because the Angolan people are suffering a great deal."

The president hinted that Unita's blocking move might have been as a result of "external pressure... but we do not have any data to make categoric statements." He ruled out the United States as a culprit though.

"It is strange that Unita has made a lot of declarations that they want to achieve peace as soon as possible but they are not ready to discuss a ceasefire or reach agreement for a ceasefire.

"However, our wish is to proceed, to continue to develop positive initiatives in order to reach understanding."

He warned Unita though not to exploit this latest stalemate with an increase in its military activities. Any such attempt would be "frustrated by an energetic reply from our armed forces."

President dos Santos hoped the next round of talks would take place in July.

Asked whether South Africa could help in achieving peace, President dos Santos ruled out direct involvement.

"South Africa in the past was very closely connected to Unita in the war process and we do not say that these links have completely ceased. There are forces with South Africa that are not making it easy for the process of peace to proceed. And I feel these are the forces which are complicating the task of President de Klerk (by) opposing his policy to democratise South Africa and (bring about) a peaceful settlement for the problem of apartheid.

"These are namely the conservative forces that may have some influence in the defence and security forces in South Africa. We would like President De Klerk to use all his capabilities to hinder these forces from making difficulties in the process of peace in Angola and in South Africa itself. This would be a way in which South Africa could support Angola."

Peace

The Angolan government has said that it accepts the idea of a multi-party state and general elections in principle, to be addressed when peace has been established.

Asked whether his government doubted the wisdom of this position following the surprise outcome of the Nicaragua elections in which Daniel Ortega's revolutionary democracy was swept away at the ballot box, President dos Santos ruled out such comparison.

"The situation in Nicaragua is different from Angola. Angola has been independent less than 15 years. Nicaragua is an old state and has had a multi-party system for a long time. The Angolan state has not been consolidated, it is only being built now, is not yet a very strong state. This is why we have to be very careful in the steps we take to settle the problem of the masses. Maybe the (Nicaraguan) solution is adjusted to their reality—but not to ours. Our solution should come from the people. In Nicaragua the people took that decision—let's try it here to find out what is the result.

"We say we are going through a process of democratisation—of society, of the state and even of party (the MPLA Workers' Party).

"Our point of view is that sovereignty lies in the people... all decisions should be taken by the people. Therefore we have been saying that the role Unita will play in the national context will have to be decided by the people themselves. Therefore we have accepted the principle of general elections."

A referendum will also seek the people's choice for a one- or multi-party system. Before this could be organised though, people displaced by war would have to be resettled, the wide country would have to be combed for mines and the people would have to reach a level of social psychological stability shattered by the long war years. There has to be a census too and people will have to be registered.

"After that there will be conditions to hold general elections which will reveal the free expression of the people. I feel this is democracy. Savimbi has been saying that he is a big democrat, Unita says it's fighting for democracy. Now why don't they accept this?"

Democracy

President dos Santos said he believed the political differences between his government and Unita were now "very small."

"And after the forthcoming Third Congress of the MPLA Workers' Party (due to be held in December but it could be brought forward) and if the theses that we put forward are agreed, then the differences will be even smaller.

"We've widened the base of the party. As long as (someone) is an Angolan patriot who defends independence, democracy, progress, national unity, he will be able to become a party member.

"Is it possible that Unita could want something different? property owners, religious people—they will be able to participate now in the party. Is it true Unita wants something different from that? We are going to a market economy that is regularised—is it that Unita wants something else?"

"I feel that when we start discussing these issues we will notice the differences are not many."

First Interview for SA Journalists

The presidential compound, at a place known as Futungo das Belas—formerly an upmarket residential retreat in colonial times—is roughly a 20-minute drive south of the capital along a road which passes a sprawling sector of modest concrete-block housing on the outskirts of the city.

The urban sprawl gives way to open ground scattered with baobabs and a palm-fringed coastline below.

A fortified military position and a nearby barracks signal the approach to Futungo das Belas.

Armed guards go through security procedures at the gate, including a mirrored device which sweeps the undersides of vehicles for concealed objects.

The modern buildings within the enclosure are in spacious grounds with a broad view of the sea and a nearby tropical island.

We await the president first in a reception enclave of grey leather armchairs, broad red carpets and marble floors.

Then we are ushered to an adjoining building where the interview—in front of state journalists and TV crew—takes place in a large, curtained room with glistening parquet flooring.

President dos Santos, 48, enters briskly, shakes hands and wastes no time in getting down to business. He is a trim man, greying slightly at the temples, is in a dark blue suit, cautious tie, blue socks and black slip-on shoes.

He is attentive, perfectly at ease and speaks quietly, answering questions through an interpreter.

At the end of the interview, after 45 minutes or so, he says he hopes the "South African people become friends of the Angolan people" and adds that the press has an important role to promote positive elements among people to achieve "a wider approach."

He obligingly poses for photographs, shakes hands again and strides off surrounded by aides.

* Visiting Reporters Capture Mood of Luanda

90AF0356B Cape Town *THE ARGUS* in English
27 Jun 90 p 25

[Article by Andrew Drysdale, editor of *THE ARGUS*, reports on the mood in Luanda, capital of Angola]

[Text] The clock on the big tower at the entrance to Luanda harbour has stopped at 5 minutes past midnight, or 5 minutes after high noon.

Symbolic or not, time is pressing for Angola today. Most of all, it needs time to pull itself together, time to put an end to 28 years of war, first against the Portuguese, then tearing itself apart in civil war.

After a week there I return with an overriding impression; Angola is crying out for peace.

The pervasiveness of the war is reflected in the attitudes of people in high places and among those who mostly have to endure the impact of the devastation and economic ruination.

The extent of the struggle between the ruling Marxist-oriented MPLA [People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and the Unita [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels is starkly evident in the massive trek of refugees to urban concentrations.

Overcrowding

Luanda is a case in point. The capital is beset by crises in housing, water and electricity, and massive overpopulation. The city's infrastructure, says an authoritative source, was designed for a population of 300,000, which had already soared to 750,000 at independence in 1975 and is now estimated at more than 2 million.

Overcrowding apart, added discomfort and danger come in power blackouts caused by sabotage, and indiscriminate acts of urban terrorism through bombings. A curfew is in force between midnight and 5 a.m.

Luanda's electricity was restored just over a week ago after being knocked out for 40 days when rebels destroyed feeder pylons. In the wake of this were cautions about health hazards—a cholera threat, no less—in the water supply.

Clearly, the city cannot adequately cope with the flood of people so tragically displaced from their traditional homes and work places. There's the anguished problem of street children, orphans and widows from a countryside wrecked and terrorised by warfare and banditry.

All this is compounded by shortages, rationing, high prices, smuggling, corruption and unemployment.

Stores are sparsely stocked, but the fortunate few with access to U.S. dollars are able to buy imported goods from "dollar shop" supermarkets, with trolleys, air conditioning, computer buying cards et al. Such orderliness is in sharp contrast to the frenetic open-air market, hub of the informal sector and paradise of the "parallel economy."

Maimed

It's an ugly, mean war, as always especially for the innocents who get in the way.

The authorities, and others, tell of a grim toll among rural communities crippled and decimated by warring factions, of massacres and pillaging in raids by soldiers and deserter desperadoes.

"You can lose all your possessions if not your life," observes a churchman who still travels about the country.

Many thousands have been driven from their homes, countless are maimed and disabled by mines set off as they tread unsuspectingly along distant roads or go about tending their fields.

Even the churches, which have played a noble humanitarian role in tending to displaced flock, have been casualties in the conflict. Clergy have been killed and abducted, ideological differences with the state led to property being taken over (though things are improving), in some cases damaged or destroyed in the war.

Vigour

Much of Luanda, on a scenic palm-fringed bay, seems to struggle desperately against incipient decay. Behind the colourful facade of a grand but inglorious colonial past, air-conditioning units weep manfully in trying to cope with unrelenting humidity, many a street-front door is barred and bolted, window shutters sag crookedly and walls long since unpainted other than with MPLA slogans. Many streets are rutted and unkept.

But it's not all depressing. There's a bustling vigour about the main streets, traffic is surprisingly active and modern. Taxis flourish.

From what we saw, major government buildings are in good order and well equipped, as are the smarter residential areas and some restaurants such as one at the end of the spit between the bay and the Atlantic. Here it's possible to dine on lobster and wine, kebabs, salads and fruit, and sip cognac at the bar as waves lap close to the doorstep and crabs the size of dinner plates scuttle after the retreating tide.

Ideology

The ruling leftist MPLA (Angola is a one-party state), said a well-qualified observer, talks less and less about Marxism nowadays.

Clearly the inroads of war, the changing political profile of Eastern Europe and elsewhere, the formation of powerful new economic blocs, the erosion of hardline ideology and mismanagement of the national economy have contributed to a course of economic reform.

The thrust now is for an alliance between state and the private sector. The road to financial recovery is seen by way of a role for the state, a mixed economy and private sector interests. The emphasis is on greater freedom and reduced interference from the administration.

Government planners are unabashed in conceding, as one of them put it, that "the system of the past simply didn't work... it was necessary to change."

A new pragmatism dictates a programme to allow market forces to operate, to streamline the bureaucracy and reduce delays, promote efficiency, encourage and broaden the base for private enterprise and foreign investment.

Already there are prospects of overseas interest in fishing and mining, notably from Portugal, Spain and Japan.

Behind the quest for foreign involvement is the need to boost exports and to establish substitutes for imports. The mood is to move away from state-owned business, a task it is "incapable of handling." Rather than deliberate nationalisation, explains a senior official, the state was compelled to take over enterprises which were abandoned in the frenzied flight of the Portuguese at the time of independence.

While there is presently little private sector involvement from South African, the impression is that it would be welcome, particularly for reasons of proximity, technology and expertise.

Says a senior official: "The time has come to clear ideological obstacles. We are brothers, we need to seek understanding."

Angola, which is overwhelmingly dependent on oil and diamonds (they account for more than 90 percent of foreign exchange), is looking to diversify—notably in agriculture, in

which it once excelled—and to rebuild infrastructures such as roads, bridges, railways and harbours.

Declarations of intent to root out corruption—something which the president himself rails against—need to be matched by vigorous action.

But salvaging the economy cannot happen effectively until there is peace in the land.

Peace Accord

In spite of hiccups in early peace talks between the government and Jonas Savimbi's Unita, officials and others in Luanda are generally optimistic. The main factor is that after decades of killing and destruction everyone has had enough.

In a sense, too, the MPLA government has been obliged to make reforms because of changes in Europe and elsewhere. With the Soviet Union distancing itself, Cubans on the way out and the SADF [South African Defense Forces] gone, the imperative is a peace accord.

President dos Santos speaks of testing public opinion on future political structures and participation. He insists on a ceasefire first, holds that people should return to the home areas and that a national census and registration are needed.

A scenario by a authority clear of party political interests suggests an interim government with a president above the party, an integrated national army, an executive to prepare for elections, a national assembly and the restoration of justice and the rule of law.

Whatever the outcome, none of it will happen without peace.

The MPLA's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, disappointed at the recently stalled ceasefire talks with Unita—which may soon be back on track—declares: "The Angolan people have suffered a great deal."

Says a minister: "Everyone is tired of war, but there are political restraints."

The churches (two-thirds of Angolans are Christian, mostly Catholic) seek impartiality between state and rebels and are pressing the combatants to settle.

Methodist Bishop Emelio Julio Miguel de Carvalho, says: "Our people tell us they are tired of war."

The churches, he asserts, have done well in promoting the peace process.

"There will never be a military victory. People in Angola and South Africa, be they blacks or whites, must get together."

Cardinal Alexandre Do Nascimento, archbishop of Luanda—freed by Unita after being held for 31 days in 1982—says the church is promoting reconciliation and unity but cautions that war has brought "great feelings of

hate and mistrust" between people of various regions and it will take much effort to put that aside.

The Goat Went to Market

Luanda's open-air market—the informal sector's hub—is on a dusty sloping site above the harbour.

It is an astonishing spectacle of energetic trading, entrepreneurship, a marketplace of intriguing sources of supply—euphemistically known as part of the "parallel economy"—where currency is at a fraction of the official rate.

...You Name It

The market is a conglomerate of lean-to stalls and other ramshackle shelters.

We saw it on a Sunday morning—"doors" are open 7 days a week—and there were thousands there. On offer was all manner of merchandise: TV and videos, deep freezers and refrigerators, cutlery and crockery, deodorants and perfume, underwear and designer jeans, hardware, food and drink... you name it.

Indeed, it even had a meat "deli" of sorts, though decidedly not for the queasy. Amid a selection of entrails and other cuts, there was goat's meat on the hook, newly slaughtered and dripping blood into an enamel basin. The butcher was skinning the carcass prior to slicing off choice bits.

The other goats, tethered to an upright, patiently waited their turn.

Chickens, too, slowly being barbecued above smouldering coals while chips browned in gurgling oil at the entrance to makeshift eating places.

We picked our way along passageways paved with flattened tins cans and bottle tops. Incongruously, a Castle Lager empty survived the tread of passing feet....

Old Fortress of Sao Miguel

The old fortress of Sao Miguel (circa 1575)—Nearly a century before the Portuguese voyagers and explorers started building "The Castle" at the Cape of Good Hope—obviously has tourist potential... if only Luanda had any tourists to speak of.

Even so, it is a worthy place and the Indian government is chipping in to help restore and preserve things there as a "gesture of goodwill and cooperation."

A statue of Vasco da Gama stands among other historical notables.

Today the fort serves as the Central Armed Services Museum. Apart from a commanding view of the city and bay it displays some relics of more recent history, such as SADF armoured troop carriers seized by Fapla forces and a framed photograph of the luckless Captain Wouter du Troit, wounded and captured in an abortive mission near Cabina 5 years ago.

Mozambique

Chissano Closes War Veterans Meeting 23 Jul

Says Goals Achieved

MB2407054590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] The second session of the National Committee of the Association of Fighters for National Liberation Struggle ended in Maputo yesterday [23 July].

Addressing the closing session, President Joaquim Chissano said the meeting was a historic landmark which will permit the future development of our combatants' capacities. He added: We have achieved our goals because we discussed at length the report from the National Committee.

Further on Chissano Remarks

MB2407122890 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the republic, closed the second session of the National Committee of the Association of Fighters for National Liberation Struggle [ACLLN].

He said the meeting was a historic landmark which will permit the enthusiastic development of capacities of the association's members.

In his speech Joaquim Chissano also discussed the importance of national unity in the fulfillment of the goals for the development of the association and the country.

[Begin Chissano recording] We should strengthen our unity, a practical unity which presupposes a conscientious participation and a consistent fight against any enemy maneuver in our midst. By strengthening our unity we will contribute to one of our main goals, that is, national unity.

Dear comrades, the glorious traditions deriving from the experiences of the national liberation struggle and enriched throughout the 15 years of our independence have showed us that it is necessary to remain committed to the principle of criticism and self-criticism in order to be able to eliminate any distortions, minimize deficiencies, correct mistakes, and to position ourselves on the right side of history so as to fulfill the demands posed by the revolution. They have also showed us that it is not possible to ensure a correct leadership at the grass roots level as long as the vanguard is not correctly organized and structured, and if its functioning has not reached national consensus.

Hence the need to continuously struggle for the strengthening of our association. Such a process should be carried out in line with specific requirements and on the basis of consensus since Frelimo's traditions show us

that even if guidelines or decisions are correct, they will only be efficiently implemented if they are accepted by combatants. So, debates among members and mutual briefings demand that we should always be in touch with the higher and lower echelons.

Dear members of the National Committee, our association should operate like a living body whereby each organ ought to operate permanently, regardless of the absence of any officials. Today, more than ever before we are all aware about the need for efficiency and commitment to the activities of our association among the coming generations in order to enhance and preserve our history.

In sum, this demands the total eradication of individualism and departmentalization, as well as the adoption of a general strategy on the association's working methods at national level, without disregarding the specific aspects of a given sector. [end recording]

The meeting ended yesterday with the reelection of Bonifacio Griuveta as ACLLN's secretary general, and Gilion Michila as his deputy.

Veterans Hail Rome Talks

*MB2407180690 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 24 Jul 90*

[Text] The National Committee of the Association of Combatants of the National Liberation Struggle Against Portuguese Colonialism in Mozambique has expressed its full backing for the search for a peaceful solution to the current conflict in the country.

This support came in a motion presented in Maputo yesterday at the end of a five-day meeting of the Association's National Committee. In their motion, the independent war veterans considered that the armed way was not the most viable solution to achieve peace in Mozambique. They praised the holding of the recent direct talks in Rome between the Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

The veterans highlighted the role played by President Joaquim Chissano in the search for peace. The president, who is also the head of the veterans' association, chaired the National Committee's meeting. He told the closing session that the meeting was an historic landmark which would give an impetus to the development of the capabilities of former combatants. President Chissano said the association had to be efficiently aggressive in its activities so that future Mozambican generations could preserve the country's history of struggle. He urged the association to adopt a global national strategy as against sectarianism and individualism.

On its last day the National Committee's meeting elected new office bearers for its secretariat and control and disciplinary committee. The secretary general, Bonifacio Griuveta, was reelected, while his former assistant, Dinis Moiane, was replaced by a new man, Gilion Michila.

Accord Signed on Swiss Franc Grant 20 Jul

*MB2007190290 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 20 Jul 90*

[Text] The Governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Swiss Confederation signed an accord in Maputo today for a grant of 2.2 million Swiss francs.

That money will be used to finance the Bank of Mozambique's human resources training and development project with the aim of improving the bank's service to the public.

Bank of Mozambique Governor Eneias Comiche signed for the Mozambican side and (Jean-Claude Ballarin), charge d'affaires with the Swiss Embassy in Maputo, signed for the Swiss side.

War-Related Activities Monitored 16-22 Jul

MB2207191190

[Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports relating to the internal conflict; items are listed by province)

CABO DELGADO

"Three basic-level primary schools have been closed while 14 others remain inoperative" in Montepuez District, Cabo Delgado Province, because of "armed bandit actions". According to Mozambique Radio in Pemba, another 25 schools operate irregularly because of "enemy actions". Teachers from affected schools have sought refuge in neighboring villages and are facing "serious food shortages" and "nonpayment of salaries". (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Jul 90)

About 109,440 people are experiencing an "emergency situation" in Cabo Delgado Province. During the first quarter of this year, fewer than 100,000 people were facing this situation. In the districts of Balama, Namuno, Montepuez, Chiure, Pemba-Metuge, and Mecufi, about 65,900 "war-displaced people" are experiencing a "serious shortage of food and clothing" because they entirely depend on donations which are not enough to satisfy the needs of each family. In Meluco District, about 19,000 people are facing an emergency situation. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Jul 90)

GAZA

"Armed bandits murdered" one person and stole more than 160 head of cattle during an attack on (Massavel) village on 3 July. This is the fifth attack by the "armed bandits" on (Massavel) village. The "criminals" also abducted three civilians and looted four shops, resulting in losses estimated at 5 million meticals. In May the "armed bandits" "murdered" five people and caused "considerable" material damage. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 Jul 90)

INHAMBANE

Mozambique Armed Forces units destroyed 37 Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] "bandit camps" in operations during the first five months of 1990. They also freed "more than 2,000 people held captive" by Renamo. (Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 21 Jul 90)

MANICA

A total of 28 peasants who fled from "armed bandit" captivity presented themselves to the Mozambican authorities at the Cafumpe administrative post in Gondola District "a few days ago." These citizens have already been placed in resettlement centers and have benefited from food aid. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 Jul 90)

Guro District currently has "some 4,500" displaced persons from Tambara. The displaced persons require "urgent" food aid because the "little" they produced during the 1989-90 agricultural season has been exhausted. Most of the children who have moved from Tambara to Guro are undernourished. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Jul 90)

Of 52 schools in existence in Sussendenga District in 1980, only 19 are still operating. The director of education in Sussendenga District has blamed this situation on "armed bandit destabilization." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 17 Jul 90)

"Armed bandits" killed two people when they raided the Manhato communal village, by the Macate administrative post in Gondola District, on 7 July. The "criminals" also stole the people's possessions, including goods exchanged with Agricom [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] at the start of the current trading campaign. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 20 Jul 90)

NAMPULA

In "recent" operations in various parts of Ribaué District, the Mozambique Armed Forces freed more than 330 people from "armed bandit" captivity. These people are now living in accommodation centers and villages and are receiving food aid and agricultural tools from humanitarian organizations operating in Nampula Province within the framework of the emergency program. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Jul 90)

The fourth session of the Nampula provincial party committee, which began on 17 July, has noted an "improvement" in Nampula Province's political and military situation. The lives of residents have "returned to normal as a result of military operations" carried out by the Mozambique Armed Forces. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Jul 90)

More than 100 children face hardship in Mecuburi District and require clothing and food aid. Mecuburi

District currently has 44,000 war-displaced and war-affected people surviving on international aid. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 22 Jul 90)

About 50,000 people surrendered to our authorities in Nampula Province during the first half of this year, thus increasing the number of "displaced people" at resettlement centers. These people experience total dependence because they are destitute, having suffered a great deal during their period of "captivity" at the hands of the "armed bandits". They currently need 3,500 tons of food but the Department for the Prevention of and Fight Against Natural Disasters is only able to distribute 800 tons. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Jul 90)

NIASSA

"A group of fifty peasants recently destroyed an armed bandit camp" in the (Culue) area of Cuamba District. "The peasants used sticks and axes, and were prepared to die. One armed bandit was killed and a collaborator was captured." Thirty people were freed from "armed bandit" captivity. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Jul 90)

SOFALA

"Armed bandit activities" continue to block the road linking Chibabava District headquarters with the Muchungo and Goonda administrative posts. The residents lack health and food assistance. The road link was cut five years ago. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Jul 90)

The Mozambique Armed Forces killed a total of 16 "armed bandits" when the "armed bandits" tried to overrun Muanza town on 15 July. The armed forces also captured a quantity of war materiel. Muanza town was freed during the first quarter of this year "after many years of armed bandit occupation." "Armed bandit attacks" in central and southern Mozambique "have decreased" over the "past months" "due to a broad military offensive" mounted by the Mozambique Armed Forces throughout the country. The offensive has "already resulted in the recapture of various areas in central and southern Mozambique previously held by the armed bandits." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Jul 90)

There are "more than 11,000 war-displaced persons, including about 2,000 families," in Nhamatanda District. The displaced persons are living in 11 centers. The number of people requiring assistance has "increased due to military operations," which have freed "several people" from "bandit captivity." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Jul 90)

ZAMBEZIA

Various access routes have been reopened in Zambezia Province in the wake of victories by the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique. These victories ensured that all districts and administrative posts in

Zambezia Province have been recaptured. Zambezia Province Governor Carlos Agostinho do Rosario said that the reopening of these access routes "has helped revive the trade network and has permitted foreign aid to reach those in need." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 22 Jul 90)

Namibia

Botswanan President Masire Arrives 23 Jul

Nation's First State Visit

MB2307120690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1013 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Text] Windhoek July 23 SAPA—Botswana President Quett Masire accompanied by senior cabinet members arrived in Windhoek on Monday [23 July] morning for a four-day state visit.

Dr Masire and his entourage were met on a red car A rolled onto the tarmac of Eros suburban airport by Namibian President Sam Nujoma and senior members of his government.

The state visit is the first to Namibia since it gained its independence on March 21 this year.

The Botswana and Namibian heads of state are due to visit various centres in Namibia before the Botswana nationals leave for home on Friday.

Botswana is Namibia's immediate neighbour in the east.

Calls for Close Cooperation

MB2407072590 Windhoek Domestic Service in English
0445 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] President Quett Masire of Botswana says Namibia's present state of democratic and economic development is favorable for business relations between the two countries.

President Masire told the media at State House yesterday that both countries had to make viable successes of being independent states and economies. He said closer cooperation between Botswana and Namibia would result in higher dividends, adding that the international community was striving for enlarged economies and trade areas.

The Botswana leader emphasized the importance of transport and communication links for future cooperation, saying his country was considering building a railway line to Walvis Bay. He added that a road was being built between Lobatse and Mamuno, which would link Botswana to Namibia through Gobabis.

Speaking at the same occasion, President Sam Nujoma said Namibia could learn from Botswana's experience, since common interests were involved. President

Nujoma said concerted efforts would be made to develop both countries for their mutual benefit.

Praises Racial Tolerance

MB2507070090 Windhoek Domestic Service in English
0445 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Botswana's President Quett Masire says Namibia's exemplary, non-racial policies can be emulated in a future democratic South Africa.

President Masire told people in the north yesterday that Namibians could assure South Africans resisting majority rule that there was nothing to fear. He said Namibians were best qualified to convince South Africans that dignity, equality and democracy were the best way to ensure peace and progress. As previous divisions in Namibia had been artificial and unjust, the Botswana leader said, Namibians would have to participate in government reform programs and policies.

President Masire confirmed that the Namibian and Botswana governments were exploring ways in which existing relations between the two countries could be strengthened, adding that Namibia would have to produce goods and services able to compete with the open market.

Stresses Bilateral Relations

MB2507094690 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, has said that good working relations should not be taken for granted but should be maintained and nurtured for future generations.

Dr. Masire said this at Ondangwa yesterday on the second day of his visit to Namibia. He said Namibia and Botswana will seek ways to improve and explore ways of further consolidating the relations that exist between the two nations.

Dr. Masire said Namibians and Botswana must feel at home among each other. He said the Botswana delegation was overwhelmed at the intermix of the newly independent nation.

Speaking at the occasion, the Namibian leader, Dr. Sam Nujoma, said the northern region had suffered during the war for national liberation but he said with the advent of independence all races were united into one people.

President Nujoma, once more reiterated his gratitude to the Government of Botswana for the assistance rendered during the liberation struggle. He said by seconding a UN representative, Botswana had spent sleepless nights to ensure that the UN Resolution 435 was implemented and consequently translated into the birth of the young nation.

Prior to visiting Ondangwa, which is the administrative center for northern Namibia, Dr. Masire and his delegation were taken on a conducted tour of the Ruacana Hydroelectric Scheme 750 km from the capital Windhoek. The power-station supplies the whole of Namibia

with electricity and exports 300 kilowatts to three Mercedes Benz plants in South Africa.

*** DTA Recommends Single Party Over Alliance**

34000775C Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 16 May 90 p 1

[Text] The Republican Party, at an extraordinary congress held yesterday, decided to recommend to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA]'s Executive a transformation from an alliance of parties to a single party.

In his leader's address, Mr Dirk Mudge strongly argued for this structural transformation, in order to achieve effective opposition in an independent Namibia. Mr Mudge regarded the DTA's participation in the 1985 transitional government as the Alliance's greatest mistake. The DTA harmed its image by working with parties having alleged instead of proven support.

But he held out the olive branch to other parties interested to work within a united opposition, by promising to consult them in the process of party-formation.

Mr Mudge said that the objection was often raised that the DTA was tied to ethnicity. In an apartheid dispensation, an equitable balance had to be found between different interest groups—and the DTA, by paying attention to the interest of each different group, could manage to achieve such a balance.

He, however, doubted whether this could still be a problem in an independent Namibia, where people were no longer defined by reference to ethnic affiliation. It now was a democratic right to speak whichever language was preferable to the individual, to choose cultural and ethnic affiliation. The necessity of arranging a balance between interests of different groups had now lapsed.

Opting for a single-party structure rather than for an alliance, Mr Mudge said the office bearers of an alliance were often not elected on merit only, but elected because of their group affiliation. Furthermore, leadership struggles often plagued an alliance.

In contrast to alliances, single-party systems facilitated organisation. Members joined a party on an individual basis, and were not forced to join the political movement via member parties. In an alliance, prospective members were often lost because they did not approve of the traditional party or party leadership.

In the case of a leadership struggle, it would be harder to reduce friction to ethnicity. The election of a top structure would not be seen as a victory.

*** ACN Leader Wants Private Ownership of Farms**

34000775D Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 5 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] A situation marked by irresponsible pronouncements and declining economic performance is becoming the order of the day, said leaders of Action Christelik Nasionaal, de Wet faction.

Mr Jannie de Wet called a press conference yesterday to air his anxiety at what he thinks is a declining state of economy and the factors influencing it negatively.

The land issue, Mr De Wet said, is most sensitive and at times the only factor that usually ignites war. Yet, the statements on the land question made in the National Assembly [NA] on Friday were "not stimulating", he said.

Mr De Wet called for extreme caution to be exercised during the proposed national conference on the land.

"We must not create unrealistic expectations nor make commercial farmers uneasy. Emotional statements that may ignite a highly explosive situation must be avoided," he cautioned.

In reaction to Friday's debate on land, in which most of the Assembly members favoured changing the existing status quo, Mr De Wet said:

"Our (white) forefathers might have come here as colonialists, but today we are fully-fledged citizens of Namibia. We have a right to possess land."

Mr De Wet said there were three categories of land: Private, communal and state owned.

There is no discrimination on who can own private land, Mr De Wet said. He added private land was not only owned by whites but by members of other population groups as well.

Mr De Wet further said that about six million hectares of land were not utilised out of the 32 million hectares allocated to the communal areas. He suggested that this six million hectares, as an interim measure, be considered for allocation to those in need provided the authorities take measures to solve the water problems there.

The private farmland made out 44 per cent, i.e. 82.3 million hectares, while land under state use is 15 per cent.

Mr De Wet appealed to the President to make a statement that would reassure farmers who might have been scared by the recent declarations on land.

"When issuing public statements one must realize the vulnerability of the economy and the impact words may have," Mr De Wet warned.

He then referred to the recent government statement according to which Namibia was considering alternative markets from South Africa for its meat-produce.

"Meat constitutes 90 percent of our income from agriculture. And 95 percent of our meat export is to South Africa. We cannot influence this favourable market with irresponsible statements while we did not secure alternative markets," Mr De Wet said.

Another ACN [Action Christian National] delegate to NA, Mr Peter Kayser, looked at consequences of ill-thought statements on the tourist trade.

Several factors are responsible for the declining tourist figures, Mr Kayser said and pointed at the state of emergency "declared" by the President in the north.

"The Prime Minister explained that no state of emergency had been declared, but that the situation was described as an emergency. Still, the coverage this emergency enjoyed in the press, harmed our tourist trade."

The reported statement of Deputy Transport minister, Klaus Dierks in West Berlin earlier this year, further aggravated the situation, Mr Kayser said.

The increasing crime rate here has become international concern when a prominent German political figure was robbed in Windhoek during the independence period, according to Mr Kayser.

"No tourist agency will take the risk of sending its customers to a country of criminals". To attempt redressing this situation, he suggested, the government must make a public statement in which the tourist is guaranteed protection from criminals and mysterious diseases in the north.

Other factors which hindered tourists from entering Namibia was the problem of Visas. "A Visa hotline, manned by an official from the foreign ministry who can speedily resolve hassles, must be established," Mr Kayser suggested.

* Clarification on Budget, Foreign Policy Needed

34000775A Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Jun 90 p 18

[Editorial by Dale Lautenback of THE STAR's Africa News Service: "Namibia Showing the Strain"]

[Text] Windhoek—The Swapo [South-West African People's Organization] government seems caught in a Catch-22 situation: "We can't spend on X until we know whether Y will come up with the money, we can't have a foreign policy until we have an internal policy, we can't have an internal policy until we know whether we can finance it with Y's help." And so the circle turns back on itself.

It is an inevitable position and one can't point fingers and say "bad government"; one can't say that nothing is being done. But what is being done takes time and in that time certain problems arise.

The building industry, for example, is beginning to show signs of strain. There has been no new work and no new government contracts since February this year.

"Everyone is waiting for the capital item in the Budget (due the end of June, and early July)," says Mr Des Mathews, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Workforce Reduced

But right now workers are being laid off. One company has reduced its workforce from 160 to 65 and has work for the next three months only, according to a survey by national television.

This, with unemployment near 40 percent, compounds the difficulty that was already a problem when all the returnees came back during the independence process, and the opposing Plan and Swatf armies were demobilised and mostly on the streets (upwards of 45 000 men, according to Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, Minister of Information).

Certainly, says Mr Mathews, there are problems in the short term. "But medium and long term things are fairly rosy and there is still confidence."

A slump in the tourist industry is also taking its toll. Mr Mathews puts this down not to apprehension about "which way" the new Namibia will go (the cynic's quick answer), but to the opening of the East bloc which has diverted tourism in a swing motivated by both the relatively cheaper cost and curiosity value.

This, too, could be short term and, seeking to address the problem, a delegation of Namibian tourist industry operatives is visiting South Africa [SA] to publicise the country's wonders, of which there are many.

With economic erosion beginning to show, the government is pinning its hopes on a donors' conference to be held in New York tomorrow and Friday.

Namibia hopes to raise R1 billion in pledges (in the form of grants, not loans) on the basis of extensive documentation prepared here for prospective donors to earmark the development area or project of their choice.

With a measure of how far the world community is prepared to go to support Namibia's development costs (either in the form of direct money pledges or, more likely, in the form of project assistance), government can sit down and plan and prioritise. The conference is the first X in the equation.

But it's not a simple linear equation. The Budget, which the Department of Finance has been preparing busily since April, might have to be amended in the light of the success or otherwise of the donors' conference.

The government will be seeking direct budgetary aid in New York to see it over the short-term. Most analysts say, however, that this is unlikely and that countries will want to see their aid go into more concrete projects.

There is also the question of whether the international community will grant Namibia the least-developed nation status it is seeking. Another question, more time before it is answered.

But whatever the outcome, Namibia will have a better picture to work with after June 22, it will be able to peg internal policy to development programmes and Mr

Theo-Ben Gurirab, Minister of Foreign Affairs, should be able to base his policy on that in turn.

He was challenged in the National Assembly earlier this month to outline foreign policy but beyond saying that Namibia intended to be co-operative internationally, he declined to elaborate as it would be premature to the internal question.

The other big limbo area is foreign investment. Potential investors, many of whom are nibbling the line right now, are waiting for Namibia's investment code, the document which will govern what they may and may not do.

This, in its entirety, is expected towards the end of the year when there will be an investors' conference. The outcome of that will also be crucial to government planning but in terms of time that is even further down the line.

More limbo zones are the civil service and legislation with much to be drafted and much to be amended.

While the National Assembly is doing well and has passed six Bills to date with more in the pipeline, legislative amendments probably require the kind of expertise Namibia does not have.

Raised Question

A member of the legal profession here questioned whether Namibia would be prepared to seek that expertise in South Africa "where there must be hundreds of academics who'd love the job", he said.

He was concerned that there is an attitude around the seat of government at the moment loath to be tainted by the SA connection, even if it came from the progressive side of that community.

Independence focuses an optimistic spotlight on a nation, creates high hopes and expectations. What happens next is bound to be slow if you think about it reasonably, it is probably even in the best interests of all that a brand new government fresh out of exile does not tear around implementing sweeping changes.

A diplomat here with old ties to the former freedom fighters said: "They've got good people, some very good people. But they must get down to the business of government, good government."

One is inclined to retort: "Give them a chance." But the catch is that the jobless, the hungry and people losing jobs are not in the position to be philosophical or reasonable.

*** Oil Deal With Angola To Reduce RSA Reliance**

34000775B Durban THE DAILY NEWS
in English 2 May 90 p 18

[Article by Dale Lautenbach of THE DAILY NEWS Africa Service reporting from Windhoek: "Namibia Will Not Cut Entire Fuel Links"]

[Text] Namibia is seeking to reduce its dependency on South Africa as an oil energy source, but will not cut links entirely, Deputy Minister of Mines and Energy Mr Helmut Angula said in Windhoek.

He welcomed offers from Angola, Iran and Libya to sell energy sources to Namibia and said there was already an agreement in principle with Angola, the details of which still had to be ironed out.

Meanwhile, Shell Namibia has built a storage tank at Luderitz to receive "useful but not significant" amounts of refined fuel.

Shell general manager Mr Mike Hill said Luderitz was limited by being a shallow harbour with little of the infrastructure that exists in Walvis Bay.

He did not know yet which country would be first in line to fill the Luderitz tank and, limited in what he could reveal by legislation which forbids the divulging of oil sources and trade details, he pointed out that countries able to export a refined product to Namibia would seem most desirable at this stage.

The Iranian offer, made recently by the charge d'affaires in Windhoek, Mr A. Latifi, is for the export of crude oil to Namibia as part of an aid package with the indication that Iran could investigate assisting Namibia in the building of an oil refinery, an installation Namibia does not have.

Angola, according to its ambassador to Namibia, Mr Alberto Bento Ribeiro, could supply refined petrol.

Mr Ribeiro said the "obvious choice" for Namibia was "next door" and dismissed any competitive significance in the offer from Iran.

"The offer is part of a move on Iran's part to improve its image.

"We welcome this and the fact that they are releasing prisoners and changing some policies and thinking.

"But in terms of answering Namibia's energy needs, it is a far-fetched solution."

Asked to comment hypothetically on the Angolan option, Mr Hill said it would be up to Angola to provide petrol that suited Namibia's needs.

Presently, the Angolan refinery in Luanda produces 90 octane petrol while Namibia runs on 93 octane.

"The way forward for us, is to ask potential supplying countries what they can provide and in the short term at least, that has to be the refined product."

The Government position revealed by Mr Angula is that Namibia considered the building of its own refinery as a necessary part of economic development.

His department was not rushing, however. It was considering all aspects of the complicated oil business carefully.

Mr Hill said a refinery might be viable if Namibia discovered its own oil resources. To build a refinery for imported crude was a risky enterprise.

Refineries had to be tailored to the quality of crude they received, which could unnecessarily create a fresh dependency between Namibia and a new source.

In addition, only about half of the product refined would suit Namibia's needs.

About 50 percent of refined oil was heavy furnace fuel for which there was no market in Namibia.

He said Shell was fully supportive of the Namibian Government's moves to become economically independent and his company had the opportunity to put its views to the Government.

Expressing the need to break dependence on South Africa, Mr Angula said South African oil was acquired through "unorthodox methods" given the oil embargo on trade with that country and Namibia "does not want to be part of that".

He expected legislation on the petroleum industry to be ready towards the end of the year, which would in all likelihood provide for a parastatal oil company.

This would not force out companies such as Shell, with which the government had good relations so far.

A parastatal oil company would be created to see to the immediate energy needs of Namibia with less emphasis on commercial success, he said.

Zambia

Kaunda Pardons Political Prisoners, Coup Plotters

*MB2507184090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Jul 90*

[Text] President Kaunda has pardoned former State Counsel Eduard Chamwana, who is serving a life sentence for treason, as well as all alleged coup plotters involved in three coup attempts the country has experienced.

The pardon of political prisoners also extends to former Army Commander Lieutenant General Christon Tembo who was facing a treason charge together with three other army officers: Lieutenant Colonel (Biziwayo Nkunika), Lieutenant Colonel (Chongo Shula), and Major Knight Mulenga.

Lieutenant Mwamba Luchembe, the alleged head of the latest coup on 30 June this year, and his colleagues have also been pardoned but discharged from the army dishonorably.

Comrade Kaunda said the pardon was part of his program adopted by the Central Committee after a five-hour meeting last night that was aimed at putting Zambia on a new course after the first 25 years of independence.

Opposition Responds

*MB2607065090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Jul 90*

[Text] The newly formed national interim committee to campaign for the reintroduction of multiparty politics in Zambia has welcomed the unconditional release of political prisoners by President Kaunda, but said the postponement of the referendum to 13 August next year was unreasonable.

The chairman of the interim committee, Comrade Arthur Wina, said at a news briefing in Lusaka that although his committee supported the state's acceptance to reregister voters, postponing the referendum for over one year was unfair because it would water down the enthusiasm of multiparty sympathizers.

Comrade Wina, a former cabinet minister during the multiparty system, suggested that the referendum be held before 30 December this year. He said although his committee welcomed the release of political prisoners, it would be unfair to retain the Preservation of Public Security Act which permits the indefinite detention of persons without trial.

Comrade Wina reiterated that international observers must oversee the national referendum to ensure that it was free and fair.

* Iran Wants Greater Farming, Manufacturing Ties

*90AF0776D Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 29 Jun 90 p 4*

[Text] Prime Minister General Malimba Masheke has hailed Iran for its advancement in agriculture despite limited water resources in that country.

The Prime Minister was speaking in Lusaka yesterday when an Iranian delegation led by deputy minister of industry, Mr Ahmadi called on him.

The delegation is in the country to assess the help which Zambians might need from Iran to enhance economic cooperation between the two countries.

Cde Masheke, who visited Iran last year, said he was impressed to see that Iran had done a lot to produce all the required foodstuffs using simple methods of irrigation. He would like the technology to be shared by Zambia.

Cde Masheke said Zambia had an ambitious economic recovery programme which, if not disturbed, would meet the requirements of the people.

Later at a separate meeting Iranians called for increased cooperation between the two countries in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors.

Mr Ahmadi said the cooperation in the manufacturing sector would encourage investment opportunities from his country.

He called for industrial study tours by businessmen to bring in equipment from Iran that will improve efficiency and the quality of products.

It was easy for his country to invest in the soap and chemical industry because Iran had come a long way in the oil industry.

Mr Ahmadi commended Zambia for its efforts through the small scale industries to break through the international market using local resources.

He told the Manufacturers Association of Zambia (MAZ) to present the Iranian Ministry of Industries with a list of its members and their speciality to help Iranian manufacturers gauge potential investment.

MAZ chairman Mr Dev Babbar said he was confident that the Zambian business community would pull through despite economic constraints it was experiencing.—BRR/ZANA

* Bulgarian Plant To Produce Syringes, Needles

90AF0776C Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 29 Jun 90 p 7

[Text] Prime Minister General Malimba Masheke has welcomed the establishment of a plant for the production of disposable syringes and needles which the Bulgarian government will set up in the country in conjunction with Medical Stores.

Speaking in his office this morning when a two-man Bulgarian delegation accompanied by commercial counsellor to Zambia Cde Angel Iotzov called on him, Cde Masheke said the project would go a long way towards the country's economic recovery.

The Premier told delegation leader Cde Decho Valev, chairman of the Kam Limited—Plovdiv, a medical stores company in Bulgaria and Cde Vladimir Zlatrov, chairman of the Electroimpex that setting up of the project would not only be beneficial to Zambia but to the PTA [Preferential Trade Area: Eastern Southern Africa] region as well.

He said immediately Zambia starts producing her own syringes and needles to meet the local demand, the production would be intensified to cater for exports to the entire Southern African region as part of the economic restructuring programme.

Cde Masheke said that with the problems of AIDS it would no longer be possible to use one syringe more than once if the country produced the items in abundance and that the problem of sharing needles would be a thing of the past.

The Prime Minister added that he was happy that some results and prospects in Zambian-Bulgarian economic and trade cooperation have started bearing fruit instead of ending up on the negotiating table.

He cited another joint venture between Bulgaria and Zambia cooperation as the establishment of an agricultural farm for coffee, soya beans and maize in Northern Province.

Cde Masheke who is also Minister of Cooperatives said he will personally supervise this project and was hopeful that it was going to succeed.

Cde Masheke who was flanked by Health Minister Cde Mavis Muyunda and permanent secretary at Cabinet Office Dr Caleb Fundanga said that Zambia greatly appreciated the supportive role in political and economic recovery Bulgaria was rendering to Zambia.

Meanwhile, Bulgarian delegation leader Cde Valev told the Prime Minister that his country would make a donation of 100,000 syringes to Zambia to help in combating cholera and other related diseases.

He also stressed that Bulgaria would continue supplying Zambia with fertilisers and that both countries were discussing the problem of direct supplies that would eliminate middlemen.—ZANA.

* Japanese Aid Increased to \$95 Million in 1989

90AF0776B Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 22 Jun 90 p 9

[Text] Japan has pledged to design its technical assistance in such a way that it does not interfere with the culture and aspirations of recipient countries.

Japanese assistant resident representative to Zambia Mr Ryosuke Kojima said Japan would only give the type of technical assistance that compiled with a recipient's culture and development needs.

Mr Kojima said his country was ready to identify with the development needs of Third World countries without itself interfering with the traditions of such countries.

Japan was quickly becoming the largest donor to the Third World but was careful not to influence the cultural fabrics of the countries to which it gave aid.

Mr Kojima said Japan has been steadily increasing her assistance to Zambia giving \$42 million in 1987, \$91 million in 1988 and \$95 [as printed] last year.

Japan was prepared to offer increased Overseas Development Aid (ODA) to as many Third World countries as possible.—ZANA.

Zimbabwe

New Land Policy Bans Foreign Ownership

MB2507180290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1752 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Zimbabwe on Wednesday announced a new national land policy aimed at redressing present imbalances in land

distribution. It will make ownership of land by foreigners illegal, ZIANA national news agency reports.

In a special statement to parliament, Lands Agriculture and Rural Resettlement Minister Witness Mangwende gave details of measures to be taken by government to ensure equitable distribution and effective use of land.

The new regulations would restrict the number of farms that an individual or company can own to one.

The measures include the amendment of the Lancaster House Constitution of 1979 and the Land Acquisition Act, the control of prices of agricultural land, the removal of the capital gains tax, the phasing out of absentee landlords and the stipulation of maximum and minimum farm sizes.

Under the new policy, only "capable" people would be resettled and government will embark on a programme of promoting emergent black large scale commercial farmers.

Mr Mangwende said government had already decided on the principles of the land policy and what was left was for government agencies to work out the implementation details.

"The exercise of interpretation for implementation purposes is in itself a major task requiring, in some cases, the enactment of appropriate legislation by this house.

"In some cases, committees and commissions will need to be formed so that the process of land distribution is executed properly and intelligently," he said.

Mangwende said foreigners would not be allowed to own land and those who had already bought land would be encouraged to sell to government on the understanding they would be granted a long-term lease and be compensated for permanent improvements.

Foreigners could only be involved in joint ventures, particularly in those areas where Zimbabweans lacked the necessary skills.

Absentee landlords would not be allowed to own land except in cases where government was convinced that the land was not underused.

"What we want is proper utilisation of land and not buying land for speculative purposes or prestige. I want to emphasise that the policy here is on the principle of one man one farm." He said the Lancaster House Constitution would be amended to enable government to appropriate land and compensate the owner in local currency as opposed to foreign currency.

Mr Mangwende said once the constitution was amended, a bill would be introduced to enable government to acquire land for resettlement on a planned basis since the present system was haphazard.

"Land is being offered in bits and pieces and the farms offered are so scattered that it becomes difficult to establish a proper resettlement scheme where the necessary infrastructure can be provided."

He said at the moment government wanted five million hectares to resettle some 110,000 families. These would be in addition to the 52,000 families already resettled on 3.3 million hectares.

Ivory Coast

Houphouet-Boigny Addresses Teachers

AB2407175990 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 21, 22 Jul 90 pp 16, 17

[President Houphouet-Boigny address to PDCI teachers following a meeting in Abidjan on 19 July]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Your spokesman has already expressed what I would have said. Therefore, teachers and researchers, I feel more at ease. The statement just read by your spokesman, Professor Kouassi N'Guessan, has enormously and sincerely touched us. His address, which is high-spirited, has filled me with happiness and comforts us at these difficult times. We expected nothing less from you. [passage omitted]

I simply want to let you know that we do not fear the renovation that many people are talking about in this country. Rather, we want it. It is our sincere wish. It is human to make mistakes. We may have made mistakes. We must be honest and courageous to correct these mistakes. You young teachers will bring into our fold the dynamism and the critical views for which you are noted. Very shortly, my friends and I will ask you teachers and researchers of the higher education sector to freely select those among you who will participate in the organization of our congress, the real Democratic Party of Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] congress. Many people will leave our ranks. The multiparty system has never frightened us. Unfortunately, in the African countries, as well as in the South American countries—I do not want to hide it—our independence has become almost an illusion. [passage omitted]

In this struggle, we do not want you to take into account the mistakes made by some of our brothers. Be vigilant! You must be ever vigilant! I am asking you, sincere PDCI-RDA militants and combatants for real freedom and true independence, to remain so. I am asking you to remain calm every time. The strong are always calm. You will be given a prominent place in our forthcoming congress. We very much count on you to effect this renovation that many people speak about, even those who have nothing to offer. We count on you for this

renovation. The debate will be open among the children of one family who have decided to make progress in justice, peace, and freedom. [passage omitted]

Have confidence in us. We have noted your suggestions. We are going to examine them, and we will ensure that satisfaction is given to you because what you can achieve from your suggestions will not only be in your own interest, but in the highest interest of Ivory Coast.

Ghana

Ambassador to Liberia Discusses Evacuations

AB2407195090 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] Ghana's ambassador to Liberia, Brigadier D.L.K. Klutse, has said that Ghana has not been mentioned in the Liberian conflict and that Ghanaians are not being persecuted. In this regard, the issue of seeking refuge in the ambassador's residence and using it as a refugee camp is not acceptable. This was contained in a telex message to the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, made available to the GNA [GHANA NEWS AGENCY].

Brig. Klutse was reacting to foreign reports in which he was alleged to have turned away some Ghanaians seeking refuge because of the Liberian crisis. He said displaced Ghanaians in Monrovia are either staying with other Ghanaians or have registered in refugee camps established by the Red Cross. Brig. Klutse explained that he asked 15 Ghanaians who had requested accommodation at the residency to either go to the chancellery or register at any of the 19 refugee camps. He, however, pointed out that on a matter of principle and considering the food and water shortage which has hit the city, it is not acceptable to utilize the residency as a refugee camp. Brig. Klutse recalled that Ghana was the first country in the subregion to provide flight for her nationals who wished to leave.

In the meantime, Dr. Asamoah has said attempts are being made to evacuate between 1,000 and 1,500 Ghanaians who have gone to Ghana's mission in Monrovia. He said so far, about 50 Ghanaians have registered with the Ghana mission in Freetown, which, together with the mission in Monrovia, is working to ensure the safe passage of Ghanaians.

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DATE FILMED

30 July 1990

